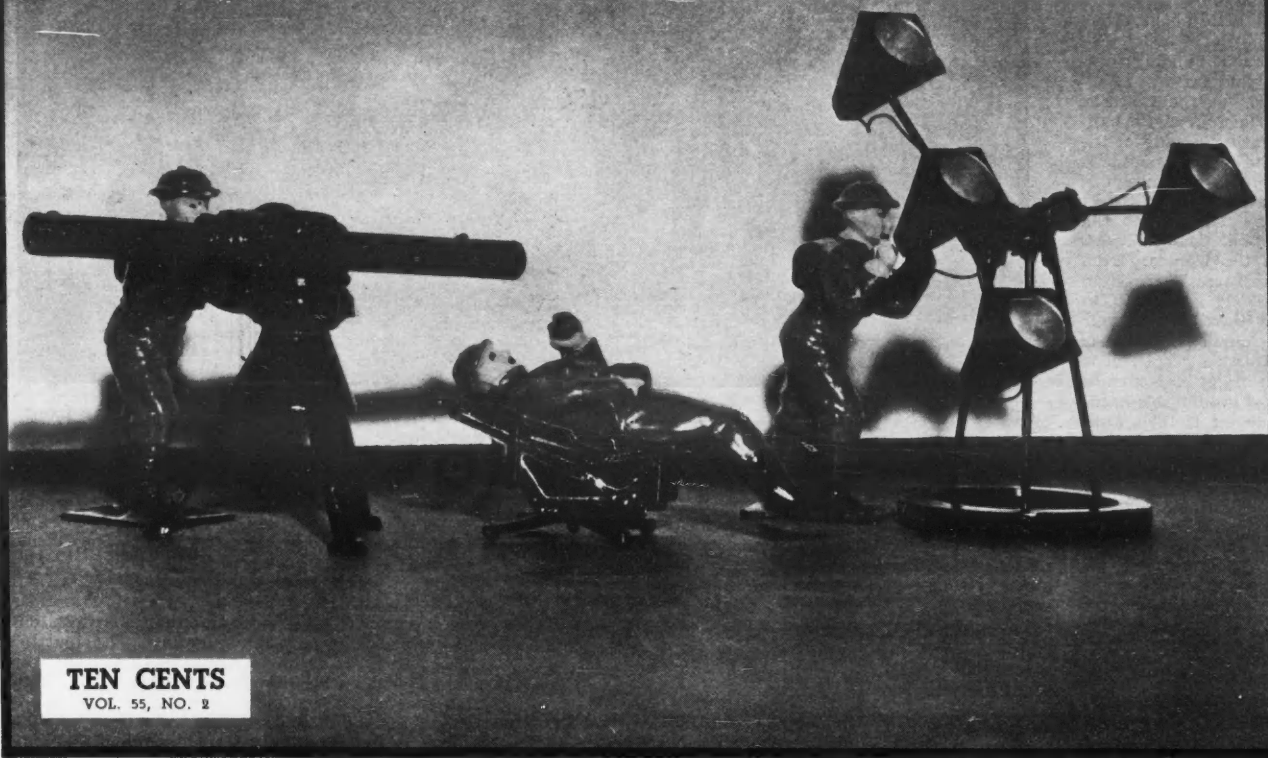
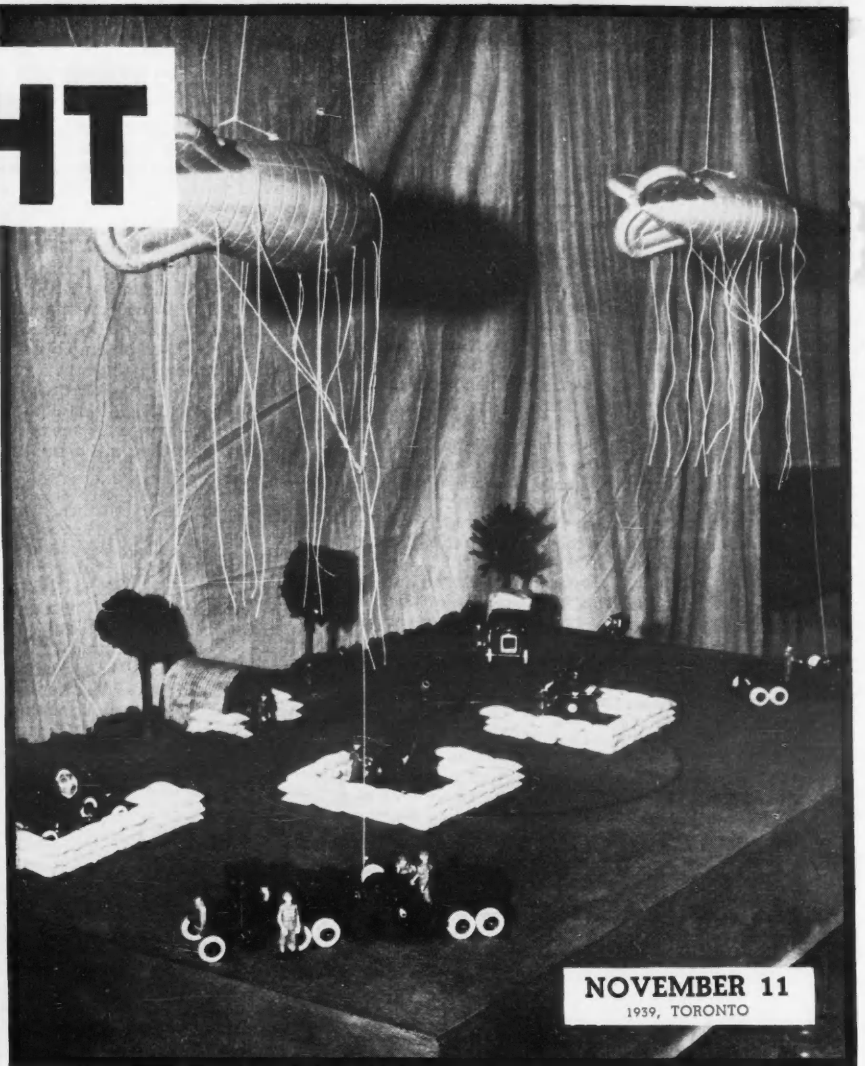


SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



TEN CENTS
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THE C.C.F. members of the Legislature of British Columbia, who seem to be opposed to all Canadian participation in the war, have raised the question of the degree of "privilege" attaching to speeches made in provincial legislatures. The question is one of the most difficult and dangerous that can arise out of the notoriously difficult problem of adapting the British constitutional theory to a divided sovereignty on the American model. The provincial legislators are certainly the advisers of the Crown, which can act to make laws in the province only "by and with the advice and consent" of the legislative body for the province. As such it is in accord with the British tradition that they should enjoy complete immunity for all that they say in debate within the walls of their House. But they are advisers of the Crown only in respect of a limited range of powers, the powers assigned to the province in the British North America Act; and strictly speaking it is only for their utterances relating to the use of those powers that they should claim privilege. But the attempt to put this discrimination into practice would almost certainly be a failure. Provincial questions are too hard to distinguish from national ones.

We believe so strongly that the privilege of the members of a legislature should be rigidly maintained in respect to all matters within that body's competence, that we would rather err on the side of giving them too much privilege than too little. If the constituencies held by the C.C.F. in B.C. really want to be represented by members opposed to Canadian participation in the war, we can see little object in not permitting those members to declare their stand. If they do not want to be so represented—as we strongly suspect they do not—they will not suffer much more misrepresentation through their members being allowed to talk non-participation than they would through those same members being silenced.

Care of Our Defenders

PROFESSOR URWICK, who since his retirement from active university work has devoted himself heart and soul to the amelioration of some of the more glaring social injustices in his city and province, has addressed to the Toronto newspapers a letter which seems to show conclusively that the provincial Welfare Department has only one object in its new regulations for dealing with transients who have sought but have not yet secured admission to the active forces—the object of avoiding having to pay out anything whatever for their maintenance and enabling the municipalities to do the same. It is pursuing this object by the devious means of establishing regulations which cannot possibly be complied with, while at the same time it accepts moral responsibility for these transients and pretends to be looking after them. A more heartless piece of flimflamming we find it hard to imagine.

The particular device employed in this instance is a regulation that applications for relief for transients during the winter must be filed on or before October 31; the military authorities had instructed their applicants for enlistment to return in November, prepared for three nights a week drill in the militia, and had assured them that their keep would be looked after. The province is understood to have agreed to co-operate with the Dominion to the extent of looking after these men until they are taken into the active forces. In the endeavor to cut down its obligations under this agreement, the province is cheerfully allowing the country's prospective defenders to beg or starve. Some of them must wonder why they should defend such a country.

Good Governors

WE NOTE with deep satisfaction the admirable character of the latest appointments by the Ontario Government to the Board of Governors of Toronto University, and with perhaps even deeper satisfaction that the *Globe and Mail* is as gratified as we are. Both of the men appointed since we last had occasion to refer to this subject are representative of the best culture and most generous public

spirit to be found in the province, and will be active and zealous for the preservation of the traditions of liberal learning.

These appointments are not the only evidences in recent weeks that the Ontario Government, possibly as a result of the seriousness of the times in which we find ourselves, possibly in part as a result of the disastrous decline and fall of its once intimate associate, the Duplessis Government of Quebec, is consulting different advisers and responding to different influences from those which determined its courses during the last three years. (The greatly increased critical activity of the provincial Opposition might also be a factor in the situation.) It is a government with so many excellent qualities—courage, energy, resourcefulness, contempt for legislative ruts,—that we can only hail with delight all signs that it may be becoming less temperamental, more disposed to co-operate with other authorities and with all sections of its own people for the general good of Canada.

Why Technocracy?

TO OUR very considerable astonishment, we find that Mr. Howard Scott, Director-in-Chief of Technocracy Inc., has been spending the last month in Western Canada addressing meetings of Canadians. At Regina on October 13 he is reported as having had an audience of two thousand. In Victoria, where he was scheduled to end his Canadian engagements on November 10, he was expected to attract a still larger gathering.

We have heard of no efforts by any authority to prevent Mr. Scott from holding these meetings, but nevertheless we do not think that he should have been permitted to hold them. There is no question about the nature and purposes of his organization. It plans to isolate North America from the rest of the world, to prevent all participation by any part of North America, under any sovereignty, in the conflicts of the rest of the world, and ultimately to establish as a single "sovereign domain" a Continental North America extending from the neighborhood of the equator to the North Pole and from the International Date Line in mid-Pacific to the Newfoundland Banks and the eastern shores of Greenland. It is violently opposed to all participation in the present conflict by any of the occupants of this area. Its actual demands as presented to the Government of Canada have so far been confined to opposition to "conscription of the

man-power of Canada for any war anywhere off this continent," but the policies advocated in its organ, *Technocracy*, go much further than this, as the following quotations will show: "Technocracy has no objection to Europeans killing off Europeans. . . . Technocracy is opposed, however, to Asiatics and Europeans killing North Americans for any reason. When the people of other continents kill citizens of those continents in warfare, it is their business. But when the people of other continents propose to have North Americans die for their business, then Technocracy is flatly opposed to any such attempts regardless (sic) in whose name they are made. Technocracy contends that North Americans should be upright on top of the soil of this continent and not six feet under European or Asiatic mud." "Millions of armed Americans"—this includes Canadians, as the context makes perfectly clear—"might possibly rejuvenate the tory democracy of Great Britain by fertilizing the fields of France and Germany." "This country and this continent have no quarrel and no enmities with the people of Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Russia, and other countries of Europe." The second World War "means simply that the imperialism of a far-flung empire of trade will go down to defeat beneath the technological advance of a contiguous continental order." The application of physical science "tends to become continental in scope and magnitude; Great Britain, raging with the fear of death, sees it and proposes to wage war so as to prevent it if possible." "Technocracy proclaims that those Americans"—meaning those inhabitants of North America—"who conspire to make war off this continent are guilty of continental treason."

We do not think that anything that has emanated from Moscow or from Berlin, from Father Coughlin or Mr. Adrien Arcand, is one-tenth as poisonous to Canadians as this kind of doctrine, and we think that the Canadian Sections of Technocracy, far from being permitted to organize mass meetings for Chief Technocrat Scott, ought to be compelled to abandon all activities for the duration of the war.

The Padlock "Criminals"

WE TRUST that Mr. Godbout, who is now in charge of the affairs of the province of Quebec, is not forgetting that several of the citizens of that province are lying in jail as the result of actions which would not have been criminal but for the existence of the Padlock Law enacted by his prede-

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

PROOF that Canada is finally intensifying her war effort was furnished this week. The first Canadian patriotic song was written.

I'd like to get away from it all,—
But the world's too small, the world's too small.
—Old Timid Manuscript.

Well, thank goodness, the war news will be pushed off the front pages for a while, anyway. Next week is Canadian Book Week.

Hitler is reported as having no stomach for an offensive against the Maginot line, but we mustn't be optimistic. Goering has stomach enough for the two of them.

A reader suggests that if Ottawa ever does become the capital of the British Empire, it's going to put an awful strain on the city's present admirable humility.

We think it was more than a coincidence that the corset came back at a time of war. After all the women as well must have something to tighten when the food gets scarce.

There seems to be some doubt that Germany has got what it takes, Stalin having gotten most of what it took.

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because when you answer the telephone you will never hear a voice say: "Guess who this is."

Present British blockade of Germany is proving as successful as the one in the last war.—*News item.* Hm, a chip off the old blockade.

They've been wondering what to call this war, but already it seems to have acquired a name in general conversation.—"What War?"

Germans Repulsed on Western Front.—*Headline.* The French, presumably, made a repulsive face at them.

You have to give credit to the radio for this, however. It has increased our knowledge of music, good—and bad.

Esther says that she's sorry, but she can't hate all the German people. She says she's simply worn out now hating Hitler alone.

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

SANTA CLAUS THIS YEAR will no doubt come down the chimney complete with gas mask and tin hat if he carries out the warlike 1939 motif of the British toy makers. Beautifully accurate reproductions of all the fighting services are now ready for military-minded youngsters, as these pictures show. LEFT, a range-finder, air observer and sound ranging equipment with personnel in full war kit. RIGHT, a balloon barrage, complete with lorries, anti-aircraft guns with sand bag emplacements, searchlights and even an air raid shelter. The toys are being made in British villages to replace the German imports which dominated the market for many years.

cessor. This law is of doubtful constitutionality and of such completely preposterous character that it was actually used to destroy Mr. Godbout's own party literature in the recent campaign—which is exactly the kind of use we have all along predicted it would be put to.

We do not suggest that Mr. Godbout should immediately repeal the Padlock Law, for we are not greatly afraid of its abuse under a government such as his, and to repeal it now, while the law and the province are both in the limelight of public attention, would compel the Montreal *Star*, the Montreal *Gazette*, Col. Bovey and an enormous number of other eminent citizens of the province either to denounce the repeal or to eat their own words in defence of the law. The law can be left to die of inanition, or emasculated by an amendment giving the courts a chance to decide (if they can) what is and is not communism. But men should not be left to rot in jail because their conduct was displeasing to Mr. Duplessis—whose own conduct was so highly displeasing to the electors of the province.

We and the German People

IN A broadcast talk "to the German people" on September 4, Prime Minister Chamberlain said: "In this war we are not fighting against you, the German people, for whom we have no bitter feeling, but against a tyrannous and forsworn régime which has betrayed not only its own people but the whole of Western civilization and all that you and we hold dear."

Mr. Chamberlain has repeatedly expressed the same sentiment in the House of Commons at Westminster. Mr. King has expressed himself in practically identical terms in the House of Commons at Ottawa and in broadcasts to the Canadian people. It is our conviction that both leaders are perfectly sincere, and also that they are expressing what is substantially the feeling of the great majority of the people of their respective countries.

It is obviously one of the first objects of the Nazi propagandists, headed by Dr. Goebbels, to prove to the German people that Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. King are either not sincere or are not representative of the true feeling of their countries, and that Britain and Canada are actually animated by a deep-rooted and long-cherished hatred, not for the present German government, but for the German race and people. For that purpose they are not likely to find anything more useful than last week's C.B.C. broadcast by Mr. George McCullagh, which he made sure that they should not miss by conveniently recording it for them verbatim in his own newspaper. In that broadcast he expressly took issue with the statement: "We have no quarrel with the German people. It is with their leaders that we are at war." He described the German people as "this murderous war-mongering tribe which has plunged the world into war twice within a quarter of a century." And he concluded with the declaration that Canada, Britain and France would fight "until all that Germanism represents is totally destroyed."

Who represents more correctly the views of the people of Canada and of Great Britain? Mr. King and Mr. Chamberlain, or Mr. McCullagh?

How Powerful is Russia?

BY COL. GEORGE DREW

IN ATTEMPTING to form any clear impression of modern Russia it is necessary at all times to remember that figures and reports are only important to Soviet officials as instruments of propaganda. Added to the difficulties raised by deliberate falsification of records for the purpose of glorifying communist rule, there is also the naive unconcern of most Russians of the present generation about the accuracy of what they say. We find a perfect example of this cheerful disregard for the confusion caused by wholly contradictory statements in the speech delivered by Premier Molotov to the Supreme Soviet on October 31st. While he was extolling the force of communist arms he had this to say, "One swift blow to Poland, first by the German army and then the Red Army, and nothing was left of this ugly offspring of the Versailles Treaty." Compare this with his words only a few minutes later when he was proclaiming Russia's peaceful intentions. "It is known that our troops entered the territory of Poland only after the Polish state had collapsed and actually ceased to exist." The only conclusion one can reach after placing these two childishly inconsistent statements together is that Molotov did not expect to be believed. The trouble is that for some years past far too many people have believed the deliberate lies and pompous boasting of Soviet officials and Soviet agents. Today they have firmly fixed in their minds a Russia which simply does not exist.

At the moment we are mainly concerned with the prospect of Soviet assistance to Germany and the part Russia will play if Stalin decides to seize this opportunity to extend his territory still further by force of arms while the Western powers are locked in battle. Because of the propaganda which has flowed from Russia for twenty years there is a very obvious tendency to think with something approaching terror of the military might of a nation which, according to its own most recent figures, has a population of one hundred and sixty million people. China has four hundred million. So has India. Population is not the deciding factor. But while it is clear that far too great an impression has been left by the stories of the size of the Russian armies, it would be unwise to underestimate the importance of the number of troops which can be raised from such a large population if they are comparable with other European troops.

Offence and Defence Differ

The terrifying rapidity of the German conquest of Poland proves beyond all question that mechanized troops with a highly organized industrial nation behind them can overcome much larger numbers who do not possess corresponding mechanical equipment. The conquest of Poland taught another extremely important lesson. The efficiency of the internal organization of any country is vital to the successful conduct of a war. With the lack of organization amongst the civilian population and the shortage of transportation and industrial supplies, it is doubtful if the Polish troops with all their bravery could have withstood the German onslaught for very long even if they had possessed equally good military equipment at the outbreak of war. With these lessons in mind, let us see just how powerful Russia really is.

No matter how much he would like to ignore them, Stalin must face the inexorable facts of Russia as it really is and not as it has been portrayed by Communist newspapers and Communist hirelings throughout the world. A clear distinction must be drawn between Russian offensive and defensive power. No nations, except Germany and Japan, have had any thought of attacking any part of Russia so that in the Allied Nations we are only concerned with Russian offensive power.

Before deciding to move his troops in actual warfare Stalin must take into consideration the actual facts and not the propaganda fancies as they apply to each of the following: (1) The morale of his people. (2) National efficiency. (3) Raw materials. (4) Food. (5) Fuel. (6) Transportation. (7) Industrial capacity. (8) Armament production. (9) Finance. (10) Army. (11) Air Force. (12) Navy.

The Causes of Fear

The first question which Stalin, or the head of any other state, must decide is whether the spirit of his people will stand up under the strain of the particular type of war in which they are to be engaged. The morale of the people in any nation during a war depends upon several factors. They must believe they are fighting for a good cause. They must have confidence in their government. They must have confidence in themselves. And they must know sufficient of what is going on to feel that it is their own affair. The Great War demonstrated conclusively that ignorance, particularly when it is accompanied by hunger, breeds uncontrollable fear.

In the consideration of morale, there is nothing so important for the army or the civilian population as self-confidence. The reason the Canadian Corps had no superior as a fighting body was because the individuals who made up the well-organized fighting units had supreme confidence in themselves. The Germans started the Great War with the same spirit of confidence and their fighting showed it. It is axiomatic that a sloppy civilian makes a

sloppy soldier and a sloppy soldier is rarely of much use even if he is as brave as a lion. The ordinary habits of any people are, therefore, of importance in determining their capacity under the highly disciplined conditions of modern warfare.

The capital city of any country usually represents the best cross section of its people, so that it is in Moscow that we should be able to form our best impression of the spirit of the Russian people. With very few exceptions, the people in Moscow dress and act as though they cared nothing about their appearance and little about themselves. The fortunate employees in the House of People's Commissars, or in the other government buildings centred in Moscow, are extremely well paid and can afford to buy moderately good clothes even at the fantastic prices which they cost. But in a city of four and a half-million people they are a small minority in spite of the most cumbersome bureaucracy in the whole world.

Even on such central thoroughfares as Kuznetski Most or Neglinnaya Ulitsa, which are the Bond Street and Regent Street of Moscow, the majority of men and women are slovenly beyond description. The collarless men are hardly more untidy than the women. Even amongst the young people smiles are rare. There is no spirit or enthusiasm in their expressions; no suggestion of initiative of any kind. Submission is written on their faces and in their bearing. It is this submission which is perhaps the greatest enigma of the Russian people. It is at the same time a weakness and a strength. It makes them capable of putting up with almost insufferable hardships. They would be difficult to defeat if they were attacked. They would never crack in a war of nerves because they have none. But it is certainly not the spirit needed for an offensive war.

Patience and Resignation

I saw an interesting example of this unquestioning patience at one of the railway stations one night. The government organizes trips to Moscow from various points so that people who have been selected for their good behavior can see the sights of the capital. That is, in fact, the only way that the ordinary Russian ever gets a chance to travel. I arrived at the station at about eleven o'clock and at that time there was a double queue of people far out into the square in front of the station. Most of them were sitting or lying on their bundles of clothing as though they had been there for some time. I made enquiries and found that these people were leaving on a train that was to have left for northern Russia at ten o'clock. There was no sign of the train and there was also no sign of any irritation or impatience. It was an extremely interesting crowd. Several of the one hundred and sixty-nine distinct nationalities of Russia were represented in this group. Some looked like our own Eskimos and wore leather mukluks with thongs about their legs. Like our own Arctic population, these people were happy and vivacious, in marked contrast to the stolid indifference of the rest of the crowd. When I left the station at midnight there was still no sign of the train and still no signs of any annoyance. Out of curiosity I walked back at one-thirty. By this time most of them were lying on the floor of the station. The hundreds who were outside on the cobbled pavement were resting their heads on bundles or packages. I waited until two o'clock and there was still no sign of any train. It was not, of course, a case of the train being late in arrival from some other destination, as Moscow is the terminal point of this line and the train was being made up there. It was an amusing contrast with what would have happened under similar circumstances on this continent or in most other countries of Europe. No one was rushing up to the officials demanding some explanation or complaining of their inconvenience. What was the use? They knew only too well that it would make no difference and that any complaints about the best of all possible systems might



TYPICAL STREET SCENE in Moscow. Other pictures, also taken by Col. Drew, appear on the front page of our Second Section.

have been considered Trotskyism, or (at that time even worse) it might have been suggested that they were German saboteurs. But it was to me an interesting example of normal daily occurrences in Moscow and elsewhere in Russia, which indicate so clearly how completely the Russian daily life and temperament is out of tune with the tempo of life in Germany, France or Great Britain. With them, as with the Spaniards, "Tomorrow" is a magic word.

No Paint Since 1917

The appearance of buildings as much as the appearance of the people shows a complete lack of initiative. There is scarcely a building in the whole of Moscow which has been painted since the Revolution. In spite of the fact that the population has increased from a little over a million and a half to nearly four and a half million people since 1917, new living accommodation has been provided for only about fifty thousand people, even under crowded Russian conditions. This has been provided by badly built and indescribably ugly tenements. No new homes have been built anywhere in Moscow under the Soviet régime. This seems to be a perfectly natural result of the communist system. Where there is no pride of possession, and even tenancy is subject to the uncertain whim of Soviet officials, no one any longer shows the slightest interest in making the homes attractive.

The same is true to a considerable extent of the stores, even in the heart of the city. In spite of the enormous increase of population there is not a single store which has been built since the Revolution, except the small Torgsin included in the Moscow Hotel on Sverdlov Place. At least a third of the shop windows are completely empty and in most of the others the display of goods is such as one would not expect to find in even the most primitive communities in Canada or the United States. The exception are the half dozen Torgsins, which are government stores in which the prices are such that only the most highly paid public servants and foreigners can possibly patronize them. These, except for the one I have mentioned in the Moscow Hotel, are stores which in the pre-Revolutionary days must have compared favorably

with any in Europe. The prices in the Torgsins are astronomical. The windows in these six stores are quite attractive. They are dressed by window-dressers brought from the United States by the government. They include a reasonably wide line of goods. In the windows of the Torgsin opposite the Opera, they had a display that would cover almost as wide a field as our own department stores. It was noticeable, however, that there was only one of each article and on enquiry inside I found that many of the articles were not for sale. The conclusion was inescapable that these shops are not for the Russian people, but are merely displays for newspaper correspondents and other foreigners in Moscow. Anyone who imagines that the Russians underestimate the value of propaganda of this type only needs to go to the Russian exhibit at the World's Fair in New York. What they will see there is just as remote from the reality in Russia as are these shop windows in relation to the actual conditions which exist.

The Mysterious Subway

The strangest anomaly in Moscow is their subway system. It could have been built for no other purpose than to impress visitors. It is about six miles long and follows the widest street in the city. Buses could do the job far better and quite as fast, because there is scarcely any motor traffic on the Moscow streets. There was no good reason of any kind for its construction. But it is impressive. The stations are like something in an Arabian Night's Dream. They are finished in marble of different colors, and the government's own figure of the cost of this six mile stretch of subway is \$160,000,000. One sees something similar in the Moscow Hotel, which has just been completed. It is the largest hotel in Moscow, and is a ten storey structure which would compare in its equipment with some of our cheaper commercial hotels, but the whole front facing the House of People's Commissars is completely covered with black basalt which is perhaps the hardest and most expensive stone of all to cut. It makes an extremely impressive front. Strangely enough, it does not seem at all absurd to Russian officials that such a badly built and tawdry building should have such a costly façade. That, however, is typical of such new construction as there is in Moscow or elsewhere in Russia. It also tells much of the story of what has been taking place in Russia.

It is only five minutes' walk from the Moscow Hotel to another building which tells another story which is very much a part of Russian life and a story which Stalin must keep in mind. Before the Revolution, it was the English Club, and Englishmen living in Moscow had thought to transplant something of the atmosphere of London in the architecture of their club. On a street where all the buildings are against the sidewalk, it stands back behind an iron fence, not unlike some of those dignified old homes which used to face on Hyde Park, in London, but which are now disappearing one by one to make way for apartment hotels. The English Club is now the Museum of Revolution. In its spacious rooms are portrayed the different Revolutions in Russian history. It is, perhaps, unique among museums, because in it Revolution as an instrument of political reform is glorified in all its horror.

Tradition of Murder

One exhibit stands out very vividly in my mind. In a glass case were some crude, home-made bombs. At the back of the case was a photograph which looked as though it might be an enlargement from an old daguerreotype. It was the picture of the man who made these bombs and used others like them. No more bloodthirsty cut-throat ever had his face preserved by a camera. Above, on the wall, was a large oil painting showing his outstanding achievement on the road to revolution. With appropriate splashes of red, the picture showed the murder of some high Russian officials by this revolutionary hero.

And so the exhibits go until one finally comes to the largest painting, which portrayed scenes in Petrograd on that fateful day in October 1917, which saw the beginning of a Reign of Terror, which reached its peak in the last two years.

There were also two large rooms set aside for pictures and souvenirs of the war in Spain. Certainly the Directors of the Museum of Revolution were not under the impression that there was no Russian influence over the Spanish Government. On the contrary, the impression was given that the real fight was between Communism and Fascism. Large banners proclaimed it and photographs which purported to show Russian pilots standing beside the wreckage of German or Italian machines carried boasts of the triumph of communist airmen over their fascist enemies.

The purpose of every exhibit in the building was to justify revolution as a means of effecting political changes and to raise to the role of heroes those who had committed murder in the hope of achieving power. As I watched the faces of those wretched and impoverished people who had been brought from many parts of Russia to see these and other evidences of Communist Culture, I could not help wondering whether many of them were not thinking that this museum offered some very useful suggestions.

After all they must sometimes think of the fact that history did not stop in October 1917. A short distance away in the Kremlin the ruler of Russia may be thinking that possibly the Russian people have not forsaken revolution as an instrument of political reform and that it may not be wise to place the large quantities of ammunition necessary for modern warfare in the hands of those who recall that throughout history army revolutions have been the quickest and most effective.

Next week: "No Real Communism in Russia."

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Unwise Broadcasting

BY B. K. SANDWELL

MR. GEORGE McCULLAGH, publisher of the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, is delivering a series of nation-wide broadcasts under the auspices of the C.B.C., which are naturally audible in any event to a great many residents in the northern part of the United States, and which I understand are being transmitted to a large number of stations on the N.B.C. network all over that country. I am not certain that either Mr. McCullagh or the C.B.C. fully recognizes the responsibility attaching to these broadcasts. Not only Canadians but a good many Americans are aware that there is a substantial measure of censorship now in effect on Canadian broadcasting; and it would certainly not be surprising if a good many Americans and some Canadians were to conclude that since Mr. McCullagh is permitted to speak over the publicly-owned national broadcasting system of Canada in a series of addresses actually arranged by the managers of that system, he must be expressing views which are at least not disapproved of by the Canadian Government. But on Friday of last week he expressed a view concerning the character of the German people which I am quite sure is not approved of by the Canadian Government, and which I imagine is emphatically disapproved of by a very large number of Canadians.

Almost the whole of Mr. McCullagh's Friday address was a vigorous protest against the view that the Nazi Government does not correctly represent the character of the German people. While it is true that he did not name Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Mr. McCullagh might almost as well have been explicitly declaring his dissent from the view which Mr. King has repeatedly expressed on the subject. It is true that Mr. McCullagh admitted that the German race possesses some virtues, and that persons of German descent have shown their loyalty as citizens of this country. "But", he continued, "we have exhausted every excuse and every alibi for the people of Germany.... Over and over again we hear it repeated: 'We have no quarrel with the German people. It is with their leaders that we are at war.' But for the second time in twenty-five years we are preparing to send the flower of Canadian youth to fight the same people with their new leaders. This time the task must be completed." And after deploring the mistake made by France and Great Britain in placing their trust "in a Germany which has never departed from the principles inspired by Frederick the Great, Bismarck, Ludendorff, and now Hitler," Mr. McCullagh went on: "Pardon me if I lose patience with any thought of appeasing this murderous, war-mongering tribe which has plunged the world into war twice within a quarter of a century. I will attempt to tell you,

with all the power at my command, what a devilish crew they have been to deal with, so that you can recognize the barbaric policy which will wholesale murder and destruction to attain its end."

Now this is a view which Mr. McCullagh, as an individual and as the proprietor of a Toronto daily newspaper, is perfectly entitled to hold, and to propagate in his newspaper if he wants to. I do not hold it myself, and I have perhaps studied the character of the German people and their political and economic history as deeply as, and a little longer than, Mr. McCullagh. But many different views are possible about the character of any nation, and I have no doubt that if in the course of a few months we should find ourselves fighting alongside of a non-Hitlerite Germany against a continuing Communist Russia, both Mr. McCullagh and the *Globe and Mail* would find that the German people possess virtues which at present they cannot see. But however permissible Mr. McCullagh's present view of the German people may be in an individual and newspaper owner, it is not a view which should be allowed to go out over an American network as a view approved by the Government of Canada; and considering the character of the Canadian broadcasting system, and the degree of censorship at present in force on that system, it is bound to be regarded as an officially approved view by almost every hearer outside of Canada, and by a very large number within Canada.

What effect is such an indictment of a whole people likely to have upon the very large number of Americans of German origin who have no little influence on American foreign policy, and who at present are sympathetic towards the Allies because of a conviction that the Nazi party is about as accurately representative of the people of Germany as the Commune of Marat and Danton was of the people of France? What effect is it likely to have upon our own people of German extraction? What effect is it likely to have on anybody who realizes that the German people cannot be exterminated and cannot be permanently disarmed, and who is now told that life in Europe cannot be made endurable "until all that Germanism represents is totally destroyed"? I have no doubt that Mr. McCullagh's intentions were of the best. I have no doubt that he was confident that he was imparting to the Canadian people the kind of fighting spirit which is said to be imparted to infantry by the language of the bayonet-practice instructor. But even if he was right about the Canadian people, which I doubt, he was certainly not right about the neutrals to the south of us. The language of the bayonet-practice instructor is no good at all for people who are fully determined not to do any bayonet-practice.



COLONEL DREW gets on friendly terms with the local patriarch in a village near Moscow. The old peasant's frank criticisms of the present regime were apparently tolerated as the results of age and eccentricity.

Repeal Gives Allies Air Superiority

BY MAJOR GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT
(U.S.)

THE arms embargo has been repealed. The military consequences of this action as affecting the belligerent powers should, therefore, be examined. For immediate purposes, these consequences will be of more importance in the field of air warfare than elsewhere.

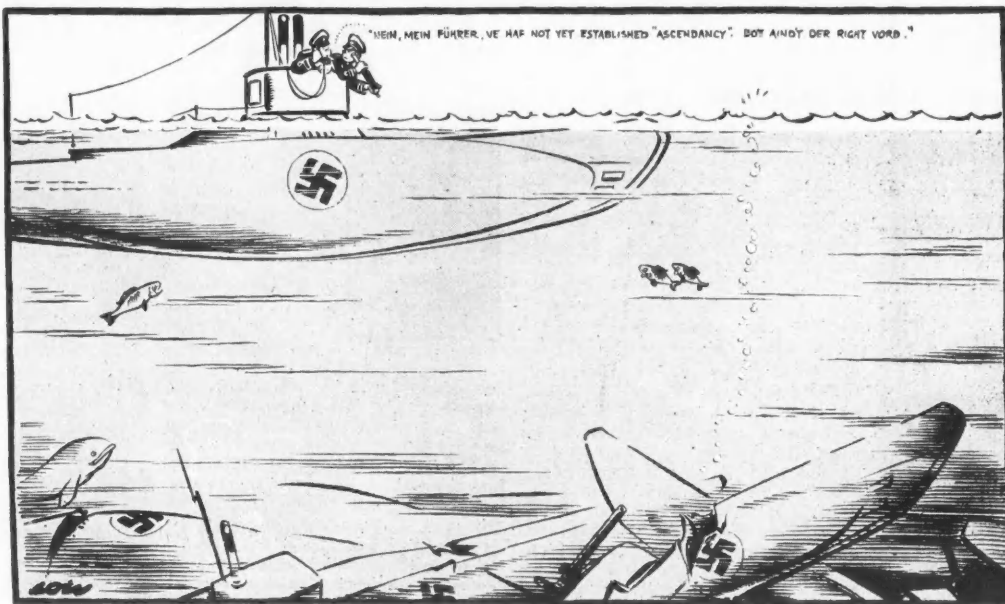
The elements of air superiority include many other factors besides the supply of airplanes themselves; but it is this particular factor with which we are here directly concerned. If intensive aerial operations really do begin, as they have not so far, the rate of loss will probably be very high; it has been estimated by various European air staffs as possibly reaching from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. in the first thirty days of intensive operation.

These estimates may be too high, or they may not. But it is certain that not only the initial strength with which the belligerents enter upon hostilities, plus the reserves immediately available, are of importance, but also the rate of replacement which their respective airplane industries have attained.

As to any particular country, this rate of replacement depends upon available facilities, labor, power, and raw materials. If the latter have to be imported, replacement may depend upon keeping open exterior lines of communication. These latter are also of great importance in supplementing domestic production of aircraft and aircraft engines by imports from abroad.

It remains to examine the effect of the new American policy in the light of these basic considerations. It is stated that there are approximately 880 American planes, already manufactured and awaiting delivery, which can be immediately started across the ocean to Great Britain and France. It is further estimated that American deliveries of aircraft, provided transportation is available, can, without any large increase in plant, reach a total of about 1,000 a month within the near future. How will these figures, if correct, affect the present air situation in Europe?

At the beginning of this war the air strength of Germany was approximately ten to twelve thousand first-line planes of which about half were in operating squadrons and the others in reserve. The combined British and French air strength was from 7,500 to 10,000 planes, with a somewhat higher proportion in first-line squadrons. The immediate addition to the Allied strength of



THE U-BOAT ACCOUNT

880 high quality American planes would, therefore, make a considerable proportionate reduction in the present German numerical superiority.

Again, at the beginning of the war, German production of aircraft was estimated at a potential figure of 1,000 to 1,200 per month. British production was from 600 to 800 per month, and French production about 250. It was further estimated that the Allies might in time overtake and even considerably exceed the German rate, because there would be open to them sources of raw materials which would be closed to the Germans, but that for immediate purposes the Germans could

probably maintain their lead. The addition to the Allied resources, therefore, of an American production of 1,000 planes per month might well provide a decisive superiority over Germany sufficient to make the difference between victory and defeat in the initial operations, so important in air warfare, provided that this rate of production can be attained promptly and that delivery of the planes can be assured.

As to the first, it is by no means certain that the various difficulties in speeding up production can be promptly overcome, and it must be kept in mind that the U.S. airplane industry has already on hand large orders for American defence forces which carry time and penalty clauses. The possibilities of sabotage must not be forgotten.

The second question, that of transportation, presents some extremely interesting aspects. Transportation by sea under the cash-and-carry principle involves the sending by the Allied government of sufficient shipping to carry the war material which is sold to them from American ports to its destination. No doubt the shipping will be made available in view of the importance to the Allies of American air reinforcement.

But it is equally important to the Germans to prevent the arrival of American airplanes in any quantity to reinforce Germany's enemies. It may, therefore, be expected that the German Navy, with its submarines and surface raiders, supported by the German Air force, will bend every energy toward checking the flow of these air reinforcements across the Atlantic.

It may well be that it was this particular mission which the Germans had in mind when they sent out the pocket battleship *Deutschland* into the North Atlantic; for a vessel of her formidable qualities she has so far accomplished very little, as far as we are informed, and

"LEST WE FORGET"

A.D. 1914-1918.

SAY not, "In Flanders fields they rest,
Where crosses stand a-row,
Or peaceful sleep beneath the deep,
Where none their graves may know."

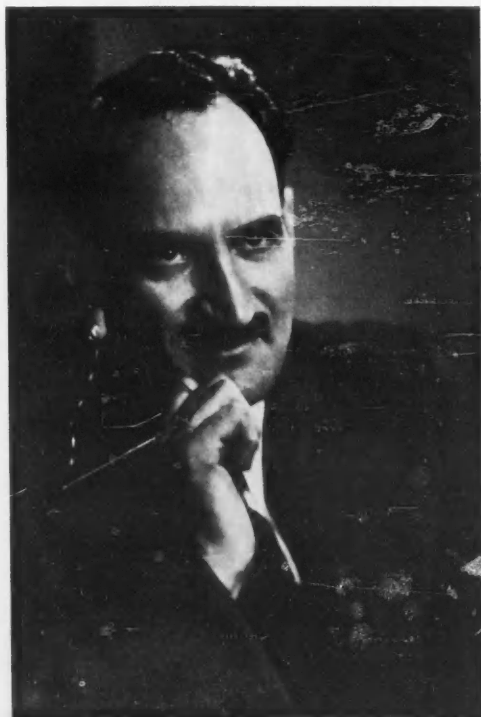
Beyond your darkening veils of sense,
I guard My chosen ones.
In shadow-land ye blindfold stand;
Death shall not hold My sons.

My Work of Mystery reaches far,
Through days and lives to be.
Ye thought it done; 'tis but begun.
Now, who will follow Me?

Calgary, Alta. WILLIAM PATERSON.

it may be that she is being reserved for what the Germans may well consider the bigger game of airplane shipments. The Germans are believed to possess a certain number of long range planes especially designed for attack on merchant shipping and these, too, may be employed against airplane cargoes. Both from the material and the psychological point of view it is well worth Germany's while to make every effort to stop this traffic, and, especially from the latter viewpoint, to score some early and spectacular success against an airplane-carrying cargo ship. This is because the moral effect of the repeal of the American arms embargo on States now neutral, as well as on the British and French peoples, has certainly been adverse to German interests, and from their point of view requires to be offset by a demonstration of the difficulties of making deliveries of American planes.

Another method of delivery which has been sug-



WILLSON WOODSIDE, traveller, author and lecturer, and writer of the "War Against Aggression" articles in "Saturday Night" analysing the developments of the struggle as it proceeds.

THE WAR AGAINST AGGRESSION

Empire Gets An Air Navy

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

IN HIS splendid speech before the Pilgrims' Society recently Lord Lothian set himself to explain how it was that the world had had one hundred years of peace before the Great War. He gave a large part of the credit to the British Navy, which through its absolute command of the seas was able to prevent, and did prevent, not all war, but at least world war.

The Great War was not very old when it began to appear that the Navy now only commanded the surface of the sea and not all of that. The formerly pooh-poohed submarine ranged everywhere under the water and by sinking men-of-war right and left (not, up to then, capital ships) forced the Grand Fleet to retire ignominiously in October, 1914, from its battle station at Scapa Flow, whence it could protect the east coast of Britain and exercise strategic control of the North Sea, to anchorage at Lough Swilly in Northern Ireland. On entering the Lough one of the Navy's finest units, the battleship "Audacious" foundered on a German mine.

From then on all through the War the submarine and the mine presented a constant threat to the Grand Fleet and greatly restricted its activities. The British "Official History of the War at Sea" admits that no longer could the Fleet properly protect the lower east coast of England or patrol the lower half of the North Sea. At Jutland fear of being led into a German submarine or mine trap induced in Sir John Jellicoe that extreme prudence which allowed the Germans to get away, robbed the Navy of a second Trafalgar with all its consequences in shortening the war, and tied up the Grand Fleet for another two and a half years watching the enemy who had no intention of emerging but had turned all his naval energies towards building submarines. The latter now not only held a threat over the Navy itself and restricted its defence of Britain's shores, but thwarted it at its other and equally important task of keeping the seas safe for the ships that fed the nation and supplied her armies abroad. For all its vast personnel and expense and its heroic effort the Navy was so far from commanding the seas by mid-1917, and British shipping was going down so fast, that Jellicoe told the American Admiral Sims that unless the U-boat depredations were suddenly and drastically checked Britain would be out of the war in a few months.

End Was Inconclusive

It was just at this point that the convoy system was introduced and saved the situation. Naval men had opposed it for years on the ground that by bringing twenty ships together you only offered the enemy that much bigger target. It proved in practice, however, to offer so many fewer targets that the subs hunted the oceans in vain for victims and had to concentrate where the shipping lanes converged on the home ports. But it was just here that the convoys were most closely guarded and the subs most readily hunted down and destroyed. To the latter purpose all of the Navy's courage and ingenuity were applied, and through a mine curtain across the Straits of Dover, supported by the famous Dover Patrol, and by other mine barges across the Bight of Heligoland and even the whole top of the North Sea, through the exploits of the daring "Q"-boats, through stalking by British submarines, and the gunfire and depth charges of destroyers, as many as fourteen subs were bagged in a month, and 178 in the entire war. Nevertheless one must admit that the contest ended inconclusively, our side destroying 81 submarines in 1918, while the Germans built exactly that many new ones. The destruction of merchant tonnage was at least reduced below the rate of replacement by new building, but continued a heavy drain.

In the present campaign the outlook is much better. Through a great improvement in listening devices and depth charge technique, and by the use of aeroplane patrol off the coasts, the rate of "killing" U-boats has been increased well beyond the German capacity of replacement, while through a prompt introduction of the convoy system the

loss of merchant shipping has been kept down to about half that of the final months of the last war. There is every reason to believe that the subs have been signally defeated in their attempt to impose a counter-blockade on Britain. Their success in another direction, in the sinking of two capital ships, the "Courageous" and the "Royal Oak," is alarming on account of the relatively small number of such costly and complicated monsters which a modern navy can afford. These were probably lucky shots (though they will encourage the Germans none the less for that); there has been no development since the last war which makes the battleship more vulnerable to submarine attack.

It is a good thing that the Navy had developed its anti-submarine technique to an effective point before the outbreak of this war, for its control of the seas and its very existence is now threatened, not from under the water this time, but from above. So far the real test of battleship vs. bomber hasn't come, and we can only say that from the information we get the Navy seems to have passed its trials well. It has been diligent in preparation against this new menace these twenty years. The deck armor of the ships has been strengthened to turn the bombs, every spare corner has been crowded with anti-aircraft guns, half a hundred old cruisers and destroyers have been re-fitted as special anti-aircraft auxiliaries, and a dozen aircraft carriers have been built so that the Fleet can take along its own scouting and defending planes with it.

Idea of Empire Air Scheme

Still, it is not enough. The Navy may be made safe itself against aerial attack, but what becomes of its original purpose, the securing of the homeland from enemy outrage, her sea-borne commerce from enemy raiders, her Empire from attack and this planet from the scourge of world war? The role of the Navy has shrunk alarmingly in twenty-five years, with what results in world disorder we can see on all sides. The ability of the new weapons, the submarine and the bombing plane, to avoid its control has encouraged the rise of what is nothing else but international gangsterism. But Britain and her Empire, their business and everything they mean, depend on world order. Clearly a new and drastic effort to re-secure this was needed.

Here you have, I believe, the idea behind the great Empire Air Scheme which is to be centred in Canada. The Empire is to have an air navy to complement its blue water fleet, a force which will maintain as great a preponderance in numbers and quality over potential trouble-makers as the sea-going navy did in the last century. The boldness of the conception effectively gives the lie to all jibes about the decadence of Britain. The location of the headquarters in Canada shows strategic foresightedness—and not a little financial shrewdness. Such an air fleet, on top of the Navy and Army, would badly strain the resources of the Motherland. Rightly enough she has turned the burden over to her lusty sons, who, already strongly air-conscious, pick it up with enthusiasm. Whitehall cannot but sigh with relief as it mobilizes our love of the air and our pride in our aerial achievement (which, in war or peace, is second to none in the world) to help share the cost of empire security.

We have never held back when we were called upon, but there have been long years in between when one wondered just what Canada was doing for her own security and if it was good for a nation to have such an easy time as we were having, thanks to our very good neighbor to the South. There was a dangerous tendency of coming to count on the United States to defend us, and much as we appreciate Mr. Roosevelt's warm assurance at Kingston, we know what the price would ultimately be in our independence.

Now here we are launched suddenly and fatefully into a great scheme which will make us the very centre of Empire defence, will base here the enlightened police force of half the world and undoubtedly lead to a great expansion in Canada's power and importance. The challenge of this task will be good for us, and I have no doubt but that Canada is equal to it.

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gested is that of flying the planes directly across the Atlantic Ocean. The British government has built a huge air base on the Island of Newfoundland which can serve admirably as a jump-off spot for such flights. But such an attempt would raise a new series of problems.

The German air force would certainly attempt to intercept such airplanes in flight. At the moment, Newfoundland is quite defenceless. If the Germans can send a battleship to sea they can also send a fast transport carrying a couple of thousand carefully selected and well-equipped troops as a raiding party to destroy the Newfoundland air base.

What would be the United States attitude toward such a carrying of the war into the Western Hemisphere? Go a little farther with this line of thought and suppose that the Germans having seized the Newfoundland base turned it to their own use and carried out a series of air raids against Canadian aircraft factories and munitions plants, as they would be perfectly entitled to do. They could hardly hope to maintain themselves in such a position very long, but in a short time they might do a great deal of damage—the expectations of advantage would be well worth the risk of the loss of their small raiding force. What would be the effect of such German conduct on the present neutral position of the United States?

It is well to review in advance the possibilities that may arise from the new orientation given to American policy by the action of Congress. The United States has taken a step which may be of material assistance to one set of belligerents and of proportionate material injury to the other. Whether that course is right or wrong it is not my purpose here to argue, but rather to point out certain developments which may arise therefrom and for which the American people should be prepared.

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WINDOW ON THE WORLD

BY WESSELY HICKS

EASILY the most important news of the week from the Canadian angle was the passing of the Neutrality Act of 1939 by the Congress of the United States. Like the answer to a party whip's dream the Bill breezed through the House of Representatives with the vote on its final passage recorded as 243 for, 181 against. Passage of the Bill loosens the dammed-up flood of orders for parts for Canadian airplane factories and, of more immediate importance to the Allied cause, releases \$14,680,807 worth of munitions and airplanes for Great Britain, plus \$58,205,739 of similar orders for France. The British purchasing commission headed by Lieut.-Col. J. H. M. Greenley with headquarters in Ottawa extended its activities to New York. The Neutrality Act of 1939 leaves little doubt as to whom the United States is neutral against: it is a piece of legislation that will give a tremendous fillip to the Allied effort with which the United States is entirely in sympathy. What eager American legislators seem to have overlooked is the fact that there is nothing to prevent the ubiquitous Japanese—with whose cause the United States is definitely not in sympathy—from entering and buying in the same market as Great Britain and France.

Up in Ottawa, Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition, woke from the political cat-nap which has



lasted since the session which ended September 13 to accuse the King government of political patronage. The Conservative leader had overslept by a good month, but it seems that his sleep had been haunted by the nightmare of political favoritism and the expenditure of some \$100,000,000 on the part of the War Department with no visible results. Furthermore, he was rather put out about it; he thought Mr. King had deliberately let him sleep in. Apparently the Doctor had expected the Prime Minister to give him a shout now and then to let him know how things were going, but now he finds he'll have to read up the back newspapers. So, said the Doctor, abandoning his bedside manner: "The government are taking full responsibility for the carrying on of Canada's part in the War and therefore they are entitled to whatever praise or blame goes with their acts". And then just to show that he didn't think all Mackenzie King's fan mail would be boosts, he added:

"Certainly they will have to take full responsibility for the very regrettable lack of military preparations which has been apparent to all observers since the declaration of war..." And how did the Prime Minister regard the charges of mismanagement and skulduggery? In approximately 366 words Mr. King replied, "Show me".

Mud Slinging

It's an odds-on bet that Der Fuehrer would create a new medal for the man who brought in William Patrick Hitler, dead or alive. For



Willie, 28-year-old step-nephew of the German Chancellor, goes about saying things like this about his uncle: "Hitler is utterly insane and imagines himself at times to be Siegfried, Lohengrin and other heroes of Wagner. He stalks around carrying a great bull whip, or if busy has an aide carry it in state behind him as he talks to his conferees, marching up and down the room." He doesn't exactly accuse the German Chancellor of murdering his niece, Angelica Raubach. With



PROFESSOR FRANK C. JAMES, 36-year-old former director of the McGill School of Commerce, and graduate of the London School of Economics, who has been appointed principal of McGill University to succeed Lewis W. Douglas. Noted as a scholar and author of books on economics, Mr. James is a British subject, came to McGill one year ago, from the post of vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago. —Rice, Montreal.

admirable restraint Willie confined himself to: "This young girl was a great favorite of Hitler. He had a most unnatural affection for her. She was found dead, shot through the heart in his house. Hitler's army revolver was found in the room." And even though Willie's father, Alois, half-brother of Adolph, abandoned his mother when young Hitler was a mere babe, Willie has only this to say of the Nazi leaders: "Hitler is surrounded by the worst type of men. Sexual perversion is rife among the ranks of his closest friends..." With a quiver of admiration in his voice, Willie discoursed thus on the German cause and its leader: "Germany has been fighting an acute internal war for the last two years, with the people on war rations. Discontent is growing and I believe that England will be Hitler's master in a year."

Who — Me ?

Just a breeze in the political gale blowing across the Dominion was the rumor that Ontario Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn had been offered the post of Air Minister in the Federal Cabinet. At one point it was reported that the Ontario Premier had admitted that he had been propositioned but was "lukewarm". Cornered up in St. Thomas, Mr. Hepburn denied having made the statement and then went completely out of character and refused to say anything. The pride of St. Thomas, Ont., was somewhat more eloquent on the problem of local tobacco growers who are beginning to worry about an outlet for this year's 80,000,000-pound crop. His solution was to depreciate the Canadian dollar to bring it down to parity with the English pound in order to stimulate the Canadian export market. For an example of the advantage of monetary depreciation the Premier pointed to Australia: Canada as a producing and exporting nation is in a parallel position, he insisted. "Depreciation of the dollar or the pound does not affect the internal economy of a country", said Economist Hepburn. "I learned that also in Australia."



"Snug"

What price a neck? Mrs. Gertrude A. Welch of Albany, N.Y., values hers at approximately \$4,500. It seems that Mrs. Welch had a yen for a sylph-like figure and, having pored over various corset ads, decided on one particular type. Accordingly she set out to buy one. The salesman who attended Mrs. Welch was also enthusiastic about his product, but he seems to have over-estimated its capabilities. To enclose Mrs. Welch in the garment, he had to expend a good deal of energy. With a supreme effort, he was just closing the last gap when "snap!" went not the corset but Mrs. Welch's neck. Mrs. Welch took the salesman and the store to court and the decision rendered was that the salesman was far better qualified as end man on a tug-of-war team than as a dispenser in a corset emporium. Mrs. Welch was awarded \$4,500 damages.

Lighter-If-Finer

The University of South Carolina is proud of the beautiful co-eds that populate its campus. So much so that Editor Hubert Harmon was stumped in trying to decide on the pictures of seven of the girls which were to appear in the beauty section of the annual. He came to the conclusion that there was only one person qualified to make a choice. That person was none other than His Britannic Majesty George VI. Editor Harmon enlisted the aid of the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James in having the photos placed before the King. The reply came back, just slightly frost-bitten: "I am sorry to say that His Majesty King George will be unable to select the beauties for your annual. The King is very busy with his Ministers on the war situation and has no time for the lighter-if-finer things of life."

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I Went Hungry in Germany

BY BASIL FULLER

JUST before the first gun was fired against Poland I crossed the German frontier into Belgium at Aachen. For nine hundred miles I had followed German highways and byways on the road from Vienna, watching what and how much was eaten by the peasants and townspeople.

"I am sorry, sir, but I cannot serve you steak," I was told at the restaurant in Vienna's once fashionable Ringstrasse.

The waiter would not meet my eye. He was one of the old guard who remembered the "gay city" in the days before the Nazi blight cast shadows over the faces of his customers. He glanced to right and left, and then over his shoulder before he said quickly: "Things have changed since the days when I first served you, sir. Hitler seeks to curry favor with the poor people by bearing down upon those who are better off. But he is failing because whereas in the old days some ate very well indeed, and most of us sufficient, now the day is coming when none of us will eat anything at all."

So I ordered an omelette, and some brown bread and butter, and a bottle of wine. The wine was good, the omelette indifferent, and the butter scanty. When I asked for more butter, the waiter pretended not to hear. The Viennese know good wine, but they will not long care to live by that alone.

In my hotel that evening I ordered coffee in the lounge. This waiter spoke good English. He looked at me doubtfully, then bending forward he said:—

"You would not prefer a really good liqueur, sir?"

I shook my head, noting the resigned shrug with which he accepted the order. Twenty minutes passed, and then my coffee came—a very small cup indeed. It was nauseating stuff, obviously synthetic. I drank half of it, and then demanded fresh. I wanted to make sure that even this famous hotel, in which many crowned heads have stayed, could do no better. The waiter's eye told much that he would not say.

"If you would take my advice, sir—a liqueur."

I had a brandy.

"Not On Today"

Passau stands on the Danube, and, until the Anschluss in March 1938, was a frontier town between Germany and Austria. Now it is a quiet country town in the heart of the Reich. My hotel was a typical family establishment. I had my evening meal in a delightful garden overhung with trees, where, in happier days, the townspeople gathered to eat hugely and drink vast quantities of beer. But my only companions were a soldier, drinking a glass of lager, and a family of four persons who ate coarse brown bread and cheese and drank nothing at all.

The waitress handed me a menu. It was a brightly-garnished affair, having four large columns of attractive seeming dishes. I prepared to eat well. Four times I made careful choice only to be told upon each occasion that that particular selection of dishes was "not available today." At last I told the girl to bring me whatever she thought I should like best of those items which could be had.

My meal consisted of a poached egg, a small portion of brown beans, some rye bread. This was followed by stewed apples, unsweetened. For drink I had an indifferent lager.

Next morning I left without break-



THE COUNCIL OF THE ENGINEERING ALUMNI ASSOCIATION of the University of Toronto has announced the names of the first two graduates to be honored by their fellows with Engineering Alumni medals as awards of merit for outstanding achievement in the field of engineering. They are Clarence R. Young, Professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Toronto, a native of Picton, Ont., and a member of the graduating class of 1903, and Arthur S. Runciman, Superintendent of transmission lines of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co., a native of Goderich, who graduated in 1911. The medals will be presented at a dinner, the concluding function of the two day, tenth triennial Reunion of the Engineering Alumni Association, at the Royal York hotel on the evening of Saturday, November 11.

fast, determining to get a full meal at some larger place upon the road. I made my choice carefully, stopping some thirty miles out of Passau on the road for Nuremberg. But the most to be had was synthetic coffee, two rolls, rather stale, a small portion of jam, and some butter which made me curious about its ingredients.

The place was empty and the waiter talkative. I asked him about the butter. He seemed surprised that I did not like it.

"But it is a delicacy," he said. "Many hotels have it, but few private houses. As for the poor people—," He shrugged expressively. "I myself have not eaten butter for almost longer than I can remember. But then time passes slowly now, and so it may not be so long as it seems."

I began asking about German coffee when the manager approached, the waiter moved silently away. The manager had an unpleasant eye, but I cared nothing for that remembering the British passport in my breast-pocket, and knowing little of the activities of the Gestapo. Perhaps unwisely I directed my questions to him, receiving non-committal replies given with an ill grace, and a few personal questions which bordered on the impertinent. The sequel came a few hours later.

Nuremberg was draped in Nazi banners and I hoped that this did not mean that the restaurants would be packed with delegates to some Hitler rally, for I was hungry. But I was given no time to think of food. A large policeman came pedalling towards me on a bicycle and promptly arrested me and my car. For four hours I was held in a prison yard surrounded with heavily timbered fencing, seven feet high. No passport was asked for; the car was not searched. And no questions of any sort were answered.

Presently I asked a policeman if I could go and get some food. There was a meaning look in his eye when he replied.

"No. This time you will go hungry."

At last an official arrived from the town and ordered my release. He also answered no questions, and gave me to understand that I asked far too many.

that the German people are "biting the hands that fed them" let him ponder why Germany was allowed to occupy the Rhineland, to rebuild her army, navy and air force, to absorb Austria, to take the Sudetenland and Memel, and he will realize that the answer lies not in any weakness of France and Britain, but in their consciousness that in these days when fair-dealing among nations is recognized as the very condition of our civilization's existence, the German people had been most unfairly used.

Hitlerism to Canadians is such a nauseating negation of all the decencies that I need not write about it. It has to go, beaten and destroyed and discredited, and to that end this country, and all who are fighting it, will

have to strain every nerve and sinew. But have no mistake, and let Mr. McCullagh and others who take the responsibility of guiding public opinion make no mistake, that unless victory finds us still true to the principles of decency and humanity in our relations with all the nations of the earth, we shall find that we have cast out the devil of Nazism only to make room for seven other devils worse than the first.

Toronto. A. W. R. SINCLAIR

CANADA'S VOICE

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

SINCE first subscribing to SATURDAY NIGHT, I have been impressed and delighted by the liberal tone of most of your articles and editorials. The article "What are we fighting for?" in your issue of October 7 last is no exception. No liberal can doubt that our ultimate objective in this war must be that which you state. And I very much hope that you will follow it up with others which will consider in detail the character of the new League which must replace the old. Meanwhile I respectfully offer a criticism, the force of which will I think appeal to you at once.

You say that Britain and France are allied to resist aggression upon a third power "because it is a breach of international justice." Sir, how can you? With Manchuria, Ethiopia, Spain, China, Austria, and Czechoslovakia before you, with that British Government still in power which

dictated British—not to mention Canadian—policy in regard to all those breaches of international justice, with the same British Government assured, by the act of the Parliament which it controls, of negotiating the peace for Britain and the Empire, how can you say such a thing, and how can you deceive yourself into hoping that your ideal of collective security will be implemented by that government?

That is the inefable tragedy of our situation. We are in arms against an enemy than which none that we have ever faced has more thoroughly deserved to be ground into the dust. Most of us, given sane and honorable leadership, would be at least prepared to make some sacrifices—few if any would be needed—to ensure that such an enemy of civilization shall never arise again. We can only ensure that, as you very rightly say, by a real system of collective security which one and all must be ready at all times to enforce. But how can we expect any such result of fighting for victory when one of our leaders is a Government—in England—which has in different cases connived at or aided or left unchallenged the numerous breaches of international justice above-mentioned, which has even in set terms abjured all allegiance to collective security, and is apparently refusing to state its peace-aims at all; and when our other leader is a government—in Canada—which is the self-appointed marionette of the wizards of Downing Street?

That is our tragedy: we know what

we are fighting against, and approve; but we do not know what we are fighting for—save our skins. And our Canadian skins are not in any great danger anyway. Those Canadians, however, who go overseas are fighting for something greater than their skins, and need to be shown, as you say, that the ultimate objective is something worth while. But we have not only no knowledge as to what this greater aim is; we have not even any reason to believe it is anything worth while.

What can we do about it? Both your own name, Sir, and that of SATURDAY NIGHT, carry a weight that is both great and well-deserved, and that in influential quarters. Now there will, we are told, be a federal election, war or no war. You can agitate for a more adult attitude on the part of the Canadian Government. You can urge its defeat if it does not emerge from its slough of subservience. For Canada certainly can, if she only will, influence British policy. Let us remember, for example, our attitude at the time of the Chanak incident, and also in 1926. Now less than ever before could Britain afford to dispense with all the aid that Canada could give her. I hope that you will use all your weight in an effort to persuade our people to play that part in shaping the future of the Empire and the world which, but for their own baseless inferiority-complex, could have been theirs for a decade and more already.

London, Ont. R. E. K. PEMBERTON.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

McCULLAGH BROADCAST

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. GEORGE McCULLAGH, publisher of the *Globe and Mail*, was given the opportunity of addressing the people of Canada over a widespread radio network last Friday night, and his address received the additional notice of being printed in his paper on Saturday. It seems that he had been let loose before, and that this was the second of what is threatened to be a series of discourses on "Canada at War", but I missed the first of them.

"They learn nothing and they forget nothing" was said, I think, of France's kings, and the same is true of our Mr. McCullagh. Having won one war at appalling cost, only to "lose the peace" and consequently find ourselves fighting another that may well be ghastlier than the first, must we carry on endlessly the vicious circle? And yet that is the inevitable consequence of adopting Mr. McCullagh's attitude, if I am right in thinking that he would saddle the Germans as a people with the guilt of both wars, and make it our aim in this one to render them powerless ever to raise their heads again.

Only an ignorant, or as Winston Churchill might call him, a wicked man will dare to dogmatize on the causes of the tragedies that have overwhelmed Europe in the last thirty years. The origins of the last war are perhaps most generally thought to lie in the imposition of the modern economic structure on the foundation of a Europe divided by the fiercest national and racial aspira-

tions and hatreds, while the countries responsible for the actual outbreak in 1914 are thought to be Austria and Russia in almost equal degree, with Germany actively, by her "blank cheque" to Austria, and Great Britain passively, by her unwillingness to declare herself, failing to prevent the breach. But all that was a matter of governments, and it is as ridiculous to blame the people of Germany for the outbreak of war in 1914 as it would be to blame the people of Canada for the outbreak of this one. And just as governments started the war, so they ended it, by treaties at Brest-Litovsk, at Bucharest, at Versailles and elsewhere, and the German people as such had as little to do with the treaty of Brest-Litovsk as they had with the treaty of Versailles.

AS FOR the aftermath of the war, it is not necessary to blame any country, but it is possible to recognize some of the factors that contributed to the general mess. If President Wilson had been able to gain the adherence of America to the League and the Treaty, France might not have refused to disarm, the Social-Democrat government in Germany might have been sustained and encouraged, the customs union which both Germany and Austria badly wanted and needed might have been permitted. But none of these things happened, and Germany in a state of dreadful collapse fell into the arms of Adolph Hitler. It is impossible to deal with this post-war period in a letter, although Mr. McCullagh has not hesitated to do so in a fifteen-minute address, but if Mr. McCullagh thinks

In line
with your new outline



CHICKEN WITH RICE SOUP, whole wheat wafers, fresh fruit salad with French dressing, and a pot of tea. Fluffy white rice and tender chicken meat in a glistening golden broth that's chicken, through and through. So we say—just as sure as you like chicken, you'll like Campbell's Chicken with Rice Soup.



OX TAIL SOUP, Swedish rye crackers, green salad with Roquefort dressing, baked pear, and tea. Campbell's make this soup of ox tail joints, barley and other vegetables in beef stock—just as you'd enjoy it at your favorite London hotel.

Back comes the hour-glass figure of Grandmother's day. But not the inflexible whalebone and pull-with-all-your-might lacing! Today's silhouette is made easy by today's intelligent exercise and well-planned meals—attractive meals, often built around delicious Campbell's Soup. Such as those described here—



ASPARAGUS SOUP with crackers, broiled mushrooms on toast, broccoli with Hollandaise sauce, honeydew melon filled with lime sherbet, and coffee. The soup is Campbell's Asparagus—smooth and luscious, brimming with the springtime flavor of garden-fresh asparagus.



VEGETABLE SOUP with toasted crackers, cheese soufflé, green peas, hearts of lettuce salad, whole wheat muffins, apple sauce, and tea or milk. This soup, you know, people look upon as almost a meal in itself. Made of rich beef stock and 15 different vegetables.



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In the Great Tradition of the Faith

THE first Encyclical of Pope Pius XII is more than a message to Catholicism. It is a message to a world which has lost its moorings and moves in chaos and despair to an unknown destiny. It is more than a great Testament of Faith. It is a political manifesto and a call to reason.

The Pope's message is in the great tradition of Catholic intellectuality. One might say that it is in the "Augustinian" tradition. Students of the Middle Ages say that with St. Augustine a new age began, in which the highest type of philosophical thinking was that of the theologians. The Church has always had those, like Tertullian, who found an irreconcilable antagonism between Christianity and Philosophy, between Faith and Reason. But it has also had great social and political philosophers like St. Augustine, St. Anselm and St. Thomas Aquinas, men who sought to combine religious faith with rational speculation, and who, in the words of St. Augustine, believed that "understanding is the reward of faith. Therefore, seek not to understand that thou mayest believe, but believe that thou mayest understand."

This understanding, born of Faith, Pius XII has brought to bear upon

BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

our age, which he truly describes as one which, "preoccupied with the worship of the ephemeral, has lost its way and spent its forces in a vain search after earthly ideals," and one which, "for all its technical and civic progress" is "tormented by spiritual emptiness and deep-felt inner poverty."

A Modern Document

To this age, his words come with sorrow and with sternness, but also with faith, and hope, and moral beauty. The Encyclical is a modern document. A faith in eternal and transcendental values does not presume the changelessness of institutions. "No one of good will and vision will think of refusing the state, in the exceptional condition of the world today, correspondingly wider and exceptional rights to meet popular needs. . . Goods, and blood, it can demand."

But the Pope puts his finger unerringly upon the heresies in modern society, heresies which are not only heresies of the Church, not only heresies according to the words of Christ, but heresies against the

natural order, against both the revealed truth, eternally comprehended by the saintly, and against reason and experience as well.

Both of these heresies have to do with nationalism, and with the claims of the State. The first, "the pernicious error," is the one that denies the basic unity of mankind, "imposed by our common origin and by the equality of rational nature in all men."

This faith and belief in human solidarity are expressed in both religious and philosophical terms. All men are children of God. That is a religious concept. But the Pope calls attention further to "that unity of nature, in which every man is equally composed of material body and spiritual soul; in the unity of the immediate end and mission in the world; in the unity of the dwelling place, the earth, of whose resources all men can by natural right avail themselves to sustain and develop life."

These are words of a profound political and economic connotation. To students of the political philosophers of our own democracy they have a not unfamiliar ring. For the justification of democracy, in the Dec-

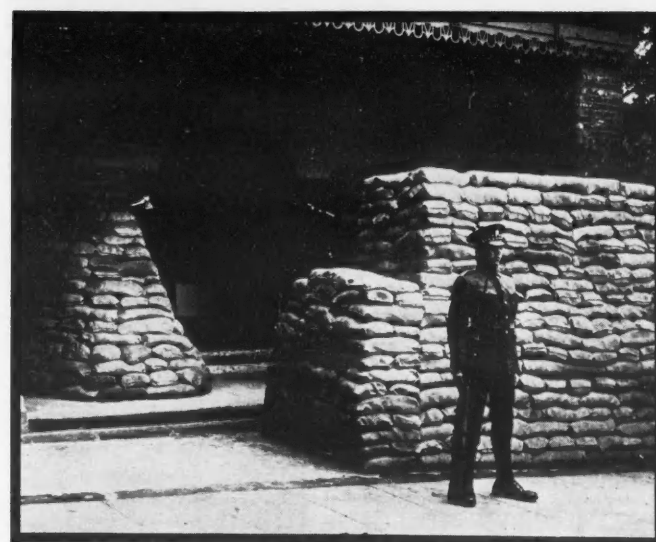
laration of Independence and in the words of many another of this nation's founders, notably William Penn, was precisely the inviolability of the human person, as a being sacred, the fundamental equality of men because they are endowed with reason, and the concept of the earth as the possession of all, no part of it to be monopolized for selfish ends by an individual, a nation, or a race.

Unity of the Human Race

The Encyclical gives small comfort to those who hope for a restoration of that period of the unbridled scramble of individual interests which called itself "liberal."

But in the clear rejection of racism the denunciation of Nazism is also implicit. Each people cherishes its characteristics, says the Encyclical, "with jealous and intelligible pride." But nations "are not destined to break the unity of the human race, but rather to embellish and enrich it by the sharing of their own peculiar gifts and by that reciprocal interchange of goods which can be possible and effective only when a mutual love and a lively sense of charity unite all the sons of the same Father."

The ideal toward which humanity must strive is expressed by the Pope



CHELSEA BARRACKS is a locale well known to many Canadian soldiers of the war of 1914-18. Here it is in its war time dress of 1939, completely sandbagged against air attack.

in the words of the Apostle of the Gentiles: "Putting on the new man, him who is renewed unto knowledge, according to the image of him that created him. Where there is neither Gentile nor Jew, barbarian nor Scythian, bond nor free."

This is the eternal search for unity with diversity, in harmony with universal standards.

The moral principles which, revealed in religion, are supported by human reason and human wisdom, are not held, by the Pope, to apply only to individuals. They apply to all groups and organizations and to the Sovereign State itself. As a political philosopher, proceeding from Christian ethics and ideals, the Encyclical categorically denies the unlimited sovereignty of the State. The State, also, may not commit crimes. This very old doctrine was once revolutionary. It was revolutionary in this country in 1787 when the Constitution was signed, and in a world which now calls itself revolutionary but would better call itself convulsional—a world in the convulsions of a dying era—this concept is again revolutionary. It belongs to the future as much as to the past.

State Must Bow to Law

Not only must the individual tame his appetites and discipline his pursuits to the welfare of the Community, expressed in society, and in the state, but the State, too, must discipline its power to the welfare of the individual and to the welfare of the other states.

Thus, the Pope denounces the error "contained in those ideas which do not hesitate to divorce civil authority from every kind of dependence upon the Supreme Being . . . and from every restraint of a higher law. . . Thus they accord the civil authority an unrestricted field of action that is at the mercy of the changeable tide of human will," and "the civil authority as an inevitable result tends to attribute to itself that absolute autonomy which belongs exclusively to the Supreme Maker."

Pius XII in this great document raises again the eternal question of the Philosophers as well as of the Theologians: Why are we born? For what end do we live? And the answer throws a devastating light upon

H.M.S. COURAGEOUS

A THOUSAND Missing seamen
Marched up the golden way,
Cheered by the hosts of freemen
Who suffered in their day.
Ranked by platoon and section
They wheeled and took their stand
For Orders, and Inspection,
Before the High Command.
The King He marked their dressing
With kind, but searching eye,
Then gave them all His blessing,
A wounded hand held high.
"He's young!" (A gunner said it)
"As young as you or me!"
"Ay, mate, I've often read it."
(Said "Sparks") "He's thirty-three!"
J. E. MIDDLETON.

the Utopias that men have tried to set up without first answering that most urgent and cogent question.

An age which has relegated both religion and philosophy to obscure places and has concerned itself almost wholly with economics and technical progress can no longer afford to scoff. To what use is this technique being put? How constructively, for the whole of mankind, or any large portion of it, is the wealth being used? Where, after a century of its indiscriminate distribution, is freedom—and what is the meaning of freedom? Where is the happiness that has been so feverishly and individually pursued?

Will the mere reorganization of the form effect the renovation of society, if the content is disregarded? Will the liberal state, or the communist state, or the Nazi state take us anywhere, unless we know where we want to go and why?

Are not the new forms taking us, rather, only with increased tempo into chaos?

One of them, the Nazi, even glorifies tempo as an end in itself, and preaches "dynamism"—the a-moral and a-philosophical idea that rapid revolving, the absence of direction, the movement itself, is the ideal: God is perpetual motion. The Cross is not lifted up that all men may be drawn unto it, but is twisted into the spokes of the ever-revolving wheel, which is the Swastika . . . the cross become a pinwheel.



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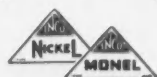
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Army Now Rules Germany

BY J. A. STEVENSON

NO CENSORSHIP, however rigid, and no amount of other precautions, can prevent a steady stream of information, apart from what is contained in official broadcasts and censored news despatches, leaking out of Germany about conditions in the Reich, and all this material is the subject of careful study by the Allied Governments. Leading British papers, like the *Times*, publish daily accounts of domestic developments and trends of opinion in Germany.

Apparently the mass of the German people were taken completely by surprise when they discovered that they were at war with Britain and France, and they were thrown into utter bewilderment by the news of the Russo-German pact. However, the official propagandists at once embarked, with considerable success, upon an effort to reconcile them to this astonishing volte-face by disseminating stories about the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries, and by roseate accounts of the inexhaustible resources of Russia, which would be available to make Germany impervious to the rigors of the Allied blockade. The German Press has been comparatively friendly to France, which it pronounces to be an unhappy catspaw of British Imperialism, and has been limning Britain as the real inveterate enemy, bent upon the destruction of the Reich; it has been concentrating its chief fire upon the British blockade and its effects upon the economic fortunes of neutral countries, which it divides into four groups:—(1) Italy and Russia; (2) the Balkan Countries; (3) the Scandinavian and Baltic Countries; and (4) Belgium, Holland and Switzerland. It professes confidence in Germany's ability to maintain her trade with the countries in the first three groups, but waxes very wrathful about British interference with the foreign trade of Holland and Belgium.

Leaders Go Left

The pact with Russia has inevitably brought to an end the fierce tirades against Bolshevism in which the Nazi leaders were wont to indulge, and the latter, in their speeches, now have words of commendation for Socialism, and make appeals of a decidedly Leftist tinge to the workers, while former prominent members of the Socialist and Communist parties are being positively encouraged to resume public activities. But on the other hand there is widespread disquietude among the Junker class and the industrial magnates about the rapprochement with the Russians; the landowners of Pomerania and East Prussia have heard dolorous tales of the fate of their brethren in western Poland whose estates have been ruthlessly confiscated and divided up among the peasants, and they feel that the Bolshevik tide is now surging unpleasantly near their own doors. So they and many of the rich industrialists and financiers, who have not loved the Nazi regime for a long time, would gladly see a peace patched up and Germany admitted to partnership in an anti-Russian alliance.

There have been suggestions bruited abroad that one of the reasons for the mutual apathy about vigorous hostilities on the western front lies in the fact that the British and French Governments are secretly in touch with the German General Staff and that the ground is being explored about the possibility of a peace with a new régime in Germany in which Hitler and his associates would have no place, but there is no definite foundation for them.

Army in Control

There is, however, some evidence that the High Command are now the real controlling element in Germany, and in the *New Republic* there was recently published an article written inside Germany which alleged definitely that Hitler had receded into the role of a mere figurehead and that a clique of generals were now the directors of German policy. It is well known that while the bankers and industrialists of Germany have all along favored cooperation with Britain, the army has always believed in the Bismarckian policy of firm friendship with Russia as essential to the welfare and safety of their own country. It is now an open secret that the German High Command in the post-war years made use of Russia to secure training for a German air force when the latter was forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles, and to evade the provisions of this pact in other directions. Very close relations developed between the general staffs of the two countries, and they persisted even after the famous purge of a group of Russian generals on account of their pro-Nazi sympathies. The elements within the German army friendly to Russia had to keep quiet as long as Hitler was encouraging Chamberlain to pursue his policy of appeasement, but as soon as the German seizure of the remnants of Czechoslovakia opened the eyes of the British and French Governments to the real nature of the Nazi menace and forced them to intimate plainly to Hitler that they would acquiesce in no more aggressions and to give guarantees to Poland, then the pro-Russian soldiers began to assert themselves. They



THE CENSOR IS THOROUGH. Here is a British official picture from somewhere in France showing troops entertaining French children. Note that the cap badges have been carefully blacked out to avoid any regimental identification.

were able to argue that if the question of Danzig and the correlated problems were to be solved in a manner satisfactory to Germany, it would almost certainly involve war with Britain and France, and that unless some accommodation with Russia was reached dire disaster lay ahead. The German officer caste had a profound contempt for the German brand of socialism with its pacifist notions, but it has always had a certain liking for Bolshevism because it was a militant aggressive creed which did not scruple about the use of force. They also knew that under the Soviet system the army chiefs wielded great power, and considered it ideal from a military point of view.

The Radical Generals

They therefore managed to convert Hitler to the view that his anti-Russian policy was a fundamental error, and now that it has been reversed they have assumed the responsibility for making a success of the policy which has taken its place. There are some conservatives among the higher command who dislike the new orientation, but their influence is now meagre and it would be dangerous for Britain and France to put any trust in it. The more radical generals are well aware that there are still in Germany millions of people who are infected with socialist and communist ideas and who must on that account be sympathetic to the idea of co-operation with Russia, and they calculate that Socialism can be made a sort of ideological basis for a war against what Mussolini calls the plutocracies of the West. They are out to win the war both for their own sake and for the sake of Germany, and they think that if it can be made to take the form of an anti-capitalist crusade, which has the backing of Russia, they can be assured of the wholehearted co-operation of the mass of the German proletariat.

They have no particular love for Hitler, but they realize that he has by reason of his undoubted services to Germany still a great hold upon the nation. They could probably get rid of him at any time, but judge that the time is not ripe for such a move. According to the writer in the *New Republic*, there is no chance of the dominant military clique in Germany organizing an anti-Bolshevik revolution, but there is a distinct possibility of their sponsoring a Leftist revolution which would bind Germany more firmly to Russia.

Too Much State Control

Considerable information is available about internal economic and financial conditions in Germany. The German government had decreed a state of *Wehrwirtschaft*, which means intensive preparations for war, before actual hostilities broke out at the end of August, and so when the ordinances embodying the general regulations for war economy were issued on September 9 the transition to a state of complete war economy did not cause the same dislocation of the national life as in other countries. There is centralised control of trade, foreign exchange, and all vital supplies, and both food and labor have been strictly rationed for more than two months, while the rationing of the consumption of raw materials is being extended every week to new commodities. There was a shortage of labor before the war began but now there is considerable unemployment, particularly of women in the textile, clothing and footwear industries and in the distributive and luxury trades. The system of labor control has been tightened up; workers, including thousands of women, are being transferred to war industries; no one may leave a job without a permit, and migration from the land is sternly forbidden. All private construction has been stopped and the textile and clothing industries have been drastically reorganized in order to direct their production chiefly for the needs of the army and for export trade. Companies producing aircraft, chemicals, and motor vehicles have been permitted increases in their capital for the purpose of enlarging their output, and exporting industries are getting special encouragement, because Germany must retain a substantial proportion of her foreign trade to pay for essential imports.

By the conquest of Polish Silesia Germany has secured a valuable reinforcement of industrial resources and coal supplies, but the problem of reorganising the industrial life of this region, which was reduced to chaos, presents difficulties; it is being undertaken under the direct control of the state, and the big industrialists and financiers do not like this sign of the times. They are also disturbed by rumors that the Government proposes to requisition in the near future all capital invested abroad.

So far no new financial methods have been essayed. There was decreed immediately after the war began a general increase of 50 per cent in the income tax on all incomes over \$750 per annum with a maximum limit of 65 per cent of a total income, but while the increase bears very severely upon the middle classes it does not raise the imposts on the high bracket incomes very much. Workers with incomes below \$750 pay no income tax, but they have had to accept cuts in wages which in some cases are as high as 10 per cent, the primary objective of this move being to prevent a rise in prices. There are in existence rigid limitations upon dividend rates and there is therefore no need for an Excess Profits tax.

Wizards of Finance

It was announced at the start of the war that no special war loans would be issued and apparently it is the intention to finance the war by the system of special bills, which was devised to carry out the rearmament program. The army authorities are authorized to get their financial supplies by the issuance of special bills called *Wehrmachtverpflichtungsscheine*, which the banks must discount; none of them must be for a smaller sum than 10,000 Reichsmarks, and they are not rediscountable nor can they be used as collateral for loans. The ingenious wizards who manage the internal finances of Germany insist that this system of special bills will avoid inflation, but foreign experts are sceptical on this point; they maintain that the special bills for rearmament swelled the non-liquid holdings of the banks, which will now be further increased, and that the banks will be compelled to pledge their more liquid holdings to the Reichsbank until a dangerous situation is created. But apparently for the moment there are no visible signs of serious inflation. It has not been found necessary to declare a moratorium, but there is in force a decree restricting withdrawals of banking deposits to 10 per cent.

One of the chief difficulties of the Government concerns transportation. Dr. William Necker, a German, who was economic adviser to a large bank, gives in his book "Nazi Germany Can't Win" a detailed account of signs of deterioration in the German railways which he had observed before he went into exile, and predicts their breakdown under the strain of a war in the west. Undoubtedly the German railways are short of equipment and were hard pressed to shoulder the heavy extra burden imposed on them by the transport of troops and equipment; there is also admittedly a serious deficiency in trucks for coal shipments. At the opening of the war a ban was placed upon long-distance motor transport with the object of conserving oil supplies, and a carefully prepared plan for shifting the transport of staple goods to the inland waterways was put in force. Great use is being made of the new "Mittelland" canal from the Rhine to Central Germany, and also of the Danube, on which a shortage of barges has been made good by a large transference of barges from the Rhine, on which traffic is now very small. The Danube will be the best available channel for bringing supplies from Russia until a great improvement is achieved in the railway transportation links through Poland, but the consent of Roumania will be necessary for its free use. Meanwhile there is no actual shortage of food in Germany but luxuries have almost disappeared and commodities like coffee are very dear. The Germans are now preparing for a long war, and are counting upon Russian supplies enabling them to hold out until war weariness breaks down the national morale in France and Britain.

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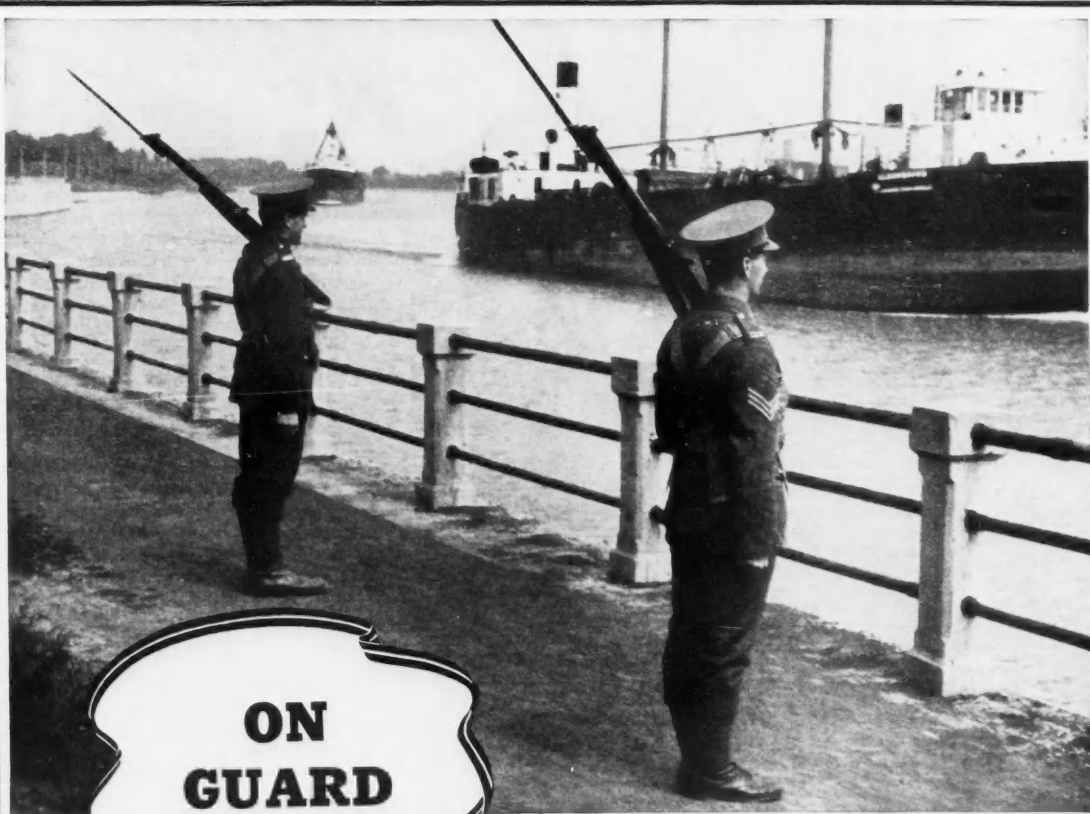
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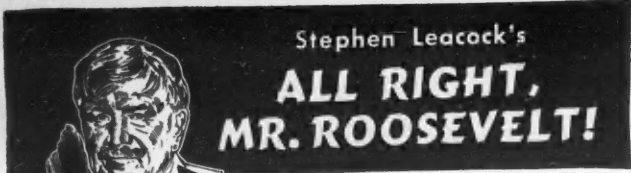
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As One Neighbor to Another

BY LOU GOLDEN

ALL RIGHT, MR. ROOSEVELT! by Stephen Leacock. Oxford. 10 cents.

THE Oxford pamphlets dealing with current international topics have had a deservedly good reception. In compact form, at low price and written by authorities in various fields these pocket-sized discussions fill a need in these days of turmoil and guess-as-guess-can opinions. For the first one by a Canadian the publishers chose Stephen Leacock. And Mr. Leacock comes through at his best. As the writer himself states in his foreword the "aim of this pamphlet is to stress the value, both to the British Empire and to all the world, of the continuance in spite of wars abroad, of that international peace and good will which now unites all of English-speaking North America." Mr. Leacock does just that in a manner and style that make the pamphlet worth reading even to those who need no conversion and who know the facts that Mr. Leacock repeats. If you want a pleasant hour of mellow,

understanding and intelligent comment it is provided here.

The booklet is addressed primarily to the Americans and invites them to invest in Canada if they feel like it. And if the Americans see Canada through the eyes of the humorist-economist they see a country that is so close to their own that one not on this continent would find it hard to believe. This informal, mature job not only shows that Mr. Leacock has lost none of his skill of the days of the "Sunshine Sketches" but applies it to American-Canadian relations in a manner that weighty writers might well attempt to emulate.

One can do no better than quote from the discussion itself. In dealing with the history of both countries the pamphleteer says this: "Or take your Civil War! Yes, sir! on both sides! We fought in the Northern armies, lent money to the South, took in refugees—they annexed our towns of Cobourg and Old Niagara and



FRANKLIN DAVEY McDOWELL
Author of "The Champlain Road".
—Photo by "Jay".

have never left,—we supplied hay and oats at a bare cost (or pretty bare: farmers will be farmers) and when it was over we exulted with the North, shed tears with the South, and have glorified Lincoln and the Union along with you, ever since."

As to the really remarkable understanding between the United States and Canada Mr. Leacock says this: "Our alliance has no more 'axis' than the axes of our lumber wagons. But it holds as deep in the soil as a New England elm. Tear it out with the stump-extractor of evil

Canadian Book Week

Nov. 11 — Nov. 18

tongues and angered quarrels and you can never set it back."

To those politicians who are so worried about balances of trade page 33 is recommended. To all those who would like to head a Canadian ministry of information the booklet is essential reading. To the rest of the continent it will be one of the most delightful things written since the outbreak of the war.

CANADIAN BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Jesuit Martyrs of Huronia

BY MARGARET LAWRENCE

THE CHAMPLAIN ROAD, by Franklin Davey McDowell. Macmillan. \$2.50.

THIS book is good and a credit to Canada.

For the first time the heroic story of the Jesuit martyrs of Huronia has been used by a Canadian author in fiction worthy of the theme. Mr. McDowell is Protestant in faith. And a widely known feature writer in Canada.

In the course of hunting copy he went to the Shrine which stands on a hill four miles from Midland on Georgian Bay and marks the place where Fort Ste. Marie was three hundred years ago, the central home of the Jesuit missionaries. He began to read into that amazingly detailed primary source material of early Canadian history—the Jesuit Relations. He began to have the story feeling. And "The Champlain Road" is the result.

He has made the life lived three hundred years ago in and around Fort Ste. Marie one of the most realistically human stories we have in Canadian literature. It is without any doubt a Canadian classic. And a most interesting story. It opens with Father Rageneau, superior, in charge of the mission to the Huron Indians, looking far out over the country from the Lookout—on the hill that was behind Fort Ste. Marie—and seeing the smoke rise from the massacre of St. Joseph where Father Daniel was martyred. It was in the summer of 1648 and the story moves slowly into the detail of the last months of the life of Fort Ste. Marie.

WHILE the lines of the story fall naturally into the shape of the Cross because of its timing with the closing of the mission and all the tragedy of it, the main body of the narrative is not tragic but is instead kindly human portrayal of character and a powerful dramatic ordering of action. We see Fort Ste. Marie, as it was, the first social service centre on this continent, the first working out of experimental farming, along with hospitalization and group education. For the Jesuit missionaries were as much interested in the idea of a protectorate, and its benign establishment, as they were in the giving of their spiritual message to the Huron Indians. They had reached a remarkable degree of success in teaching the Hurons sanitation, land nurture and social order when the Iroquois came raiding into the north, destroying the Huron villages, murdering the people, burning the land. And working their worst tortures upon the missionaries.

The story movement is carried

by the character of Father Rageneau, the superior. Around him it gathers all its persons, the fat apothecary, the captain of the guard, Godfrey Bethune, the hungry, terrified Huron refugees, their enigmatic leaders, their passion-harried princess, and her enemy, the goddess girl of the Iroquois who fled into Huronia. As the story moves from day to day through all the days of 1648 that were left and into the spring of 1649 it gathers depth. Its movement lingers with the days marked by the martyrdom of Jean de Brebeuf and Gabriel Lalement. The characters of these saints, the author has veiled with mystic tenderness. It is fitting, for here he is in the presence of one of the mysteries. Then the movement goes into the slow long great retreat of Father Rageneau and his flock over the Champlain road—the northern waterway—back to Quebec in order to save what remained of the Huron nation and the mission. This part of the story the author has taken with an austerity which draws a cry out of the imagination. For it was a dream laid away. And defeat. Or so it seemed. But this is given relief by a small gem of portraiture set in at the end of the story when the survivors are received by Father Jerome Lalement, superior of the Order in all Canada, and through the words and the bearing of the superior "the strange things that happened in Huronia" are linked to the eternal continuity of the story of the Cross.

THERE the book ends. A very good book, and full of drama and information and fine character drawing which has made us much richer in our gallery of Canadian heroic portraits in the presentation alone of Father Rageneau, not to mention the others of the Society of Jesus who gave themselves to Canada. But there is more, for there is a message. It is a message which comes clear from the strangely spiritualized beginning of Canada. It is as if the sainted missionaries would be witnesses now to remind us in our time that there is something no barbarian can ever destroy, nor armies of barbarians with whatever frightfulness or subtlety they use.

Apart altogether from its integrity to Canadian history, "The Champlain Road" belongs to that small fine treasury of literature—the books which help us through story to reconcile the spirit, groping its way through mortal defeat and personal suffering, with the unseen wisdom and leave us feeling the human story is not futile.

3 MILLION DOLLARS NEEDED

to heal war's wounds

➤ Already \$408,000 has been appropriated for immediate expenditure, or has already been spent to purchase wool, cloth and all types of materials and supplies for Red Cross branches throughout the Dominion.

➤ The Canadian Red Cross has undertaken to construct and equip a 300-bed hospital for Canadian soldiers at Taplow, England, to be known as Canadian Red Cross Hospital Number One. The cost of this undertaking is conservatively estimated at \$250,000.

➤ Approximately \$150,000 will be required each month for the next eight months to furnish all branches of the Red Cross in Canada with the wool and other materials they need to carry on their war efforts.

➤ It is estimated that \$950,000 will be required to carry on the normal Red Cross work in Canada—for outpost hospitals and nursing stations, work in frontier districts, etc. During the past two years, the cost of this work was \$2,293,000.

➤ WHEN CANADA DECLARED WAR, the Canadian Red Cross found itself practically without funds. Almost immediately the need for Red Cross assistance became apparent from one source after another. Much of this work was of vital importance and had to be undertaken at once. To carry out the work to which it has already committed itself for the coming year, the Canadian Red Cross must have \$3,000,000:

... Normal work of the Red Cross in Canada	\$950,000
... Wool, materials and supplies already provided or required immediately by Red Cross branches throughout the Dominion	408,000
... To construct and equip a 300-bed hospital for Canadian soldiers at Taplow, England	250,000
... \$150,000 a month for the next eight months to furnish branches of the Red Cross in Canada with the materials they need	1,200,000
	\$2,808,000

This leaves the barest margin for unexpected emergencies, to assist the allied Red Cross Societies with goods and money and for other needs which are almost sure to arise.

Total contributions of the Red Cross during the last war amounted to 35 millions of dollars in cash and goods. For the present campaign, Canadians are asked to contribute \$3,000,000. It is essential that every Canadian should shoulder a share of this vital Red Cross work. Dig in and give—today.

The need is urgent—dig in and Give

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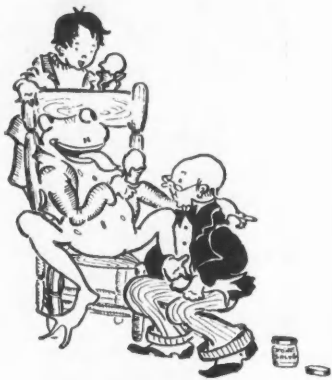
Back to Polchester

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE SEA TOWER, by Hugh Walpole.
Doubleday, Doran. \$2.75.

THE Walpole bookshelf is in the way of becoming as lengthy as that of his artistic ancestor Anthony Trollope. In addition to half a dozen books of short tales, and several literary monographs, he has published 32 novels, almost double as many as came from the pen of Dickens in his 58 years of life. It is a little difficult to realize that Mr. Walpole, so long regarded as one of the younger English novelists, is himself 55.

In "The Sea Tower" he is back in the vicinity of Polchester, the imaginary Cornish town which was the scene of his memorable book "The Cathedral." There is even an allusion to Archdeacon Brandon. In some of Mr. Walpole's more recent novels have roused but tepid interest, but in this, he brings back something of the suspense and tragedy which marked the two famous tales born of his service in Russia during the last war, "The Dark Forest" and "The Secret City." "The Sea Tower" holds one in its grip to the very end, even though most of its characters come out in the wash as rather trivial. I cannot but think that Mr. Walpole must have witnessed that remarkable play "The Silver Cord" by the late Sidney Howard. This involves no suggestion of plagiarism, because environment and incident are wholly different; but the general situation is precisely the same. It is that of a mother so excessively possessive by nature that she seeks to dominate completely



AN ILLUSTRATION for "Titus the Toad".

the lives and destinies of her two sons, and indeed all members of her household. Like Mr. Howard's domestic vampire her manners are smooth and sweet, and she strikes a snag when her son marries a girl whom she had not selected for him. In the discursive form of a novel Mr. Walpole is able to carry his analysis much farther than could Mr. Howard in his comparatively short play.

In "The Sea Tower" frustration of the matronly vampire's aims leads her to insanity. It breaks out in an attempt to mar the face of her daughter-in-law, a girl of devastating beauty. Fortunately her resolution breaks down at the point of accomplishment. The scene is as terribly melodramatic as some of those penned by minor Elizabethan dramatists. The male characters are all poor fish, and all figures in the book deplorably lack a sense of humor. How could they help it? Despite his powerful imagination Mr. Walpole has none himself.

For Grown-Ups

TITUS THE TOAD, by Watson Kirkconnell. 60 pages, illustrated in color and black and white. Oxford. \$1.50.

BY JESSIE McEWEN

HERE is another book purporting to be a juvenile to be added to the crowded stacks of tales of adventurous dreams. The magic of shut-eye is fascinating, perhaps especially so to authors who usually are engrossed by the deeper and more serious problems of their art. I have an idea that adults, not children, are more intrigued by dream tales; at least children do not need explanations, plausible or otherwise, for their tales. They want happenings, and no preliminary "hocus-pocus". (The word comes from the tale but has a different meaning.)

Which brings me to the important feature of this review: "Titus the Toad" is not a book for children. Its size is, rather big and friendly; its illustrations are, dashing and whimsical and ever so merry. Its type is distinctly adult, neat, precise and a little crowded; its content is adult too, the kind that has an illusive quality that without fail gives pleasure to those adults who love children's books.

As a grown-up who loves children's books I love "Titus the Toad." If I were a child I am quite sure I would find his adventures too inexplicable and of too even a tenor. I'd be wanting a fire-eating dragon, at least one, to invade a few of the pages, and I'd say with determined conviction that Titus "better step along lively, so he had, and have something happen to him, or I would just leave him in the moon. Imagine!" I'd say, "why no one ever gets sick eating the man in the moon's cheese."

Do not misunderstand me, things do happen, but in a measured 'cavaladeish' fashion. Nothing is swift, dashing, or thrillingly unexpected. As a child I would have known, and as a grown-up I knew from the start, that young Timothy would resume his normal form, somewhere in the vicinity of the back-stairs.

As this book is essentially a grown-up book (there are many who say "Alice in Wonderland" is, too), let us consider its elements of interest. It is whimsical, not mischievous, alas, but quaintly whimsical. The whimsy is achieved by a dash of nursery rhyme and fairy tale characters, and by an amusing distortion of names: California is Caulifornia; the Pass-if-you-Can Ocean is easy to recognize; so are Cisco, Rocking Mountains and a few others. It is out of the realm of common sense and tired business men worn with being judicious and sane 'before fearful odds', will find soothing relaxation in its well-fitted procession of unlikely incidents. Moreover, the incidents are not merely unlikely; they are ridiculous and amusing, both of which will add to the weary adult's pleasant sense of having dropped his burden of sanity and responsibility.

Anyway "Titus" is a good tale. Let adults buy it for their juvenile family—and keep it for themselves to read. It might make a very good reading aloud proposition for a family of a variety of ages, and with a fair sprinkling of 'youngeess'.



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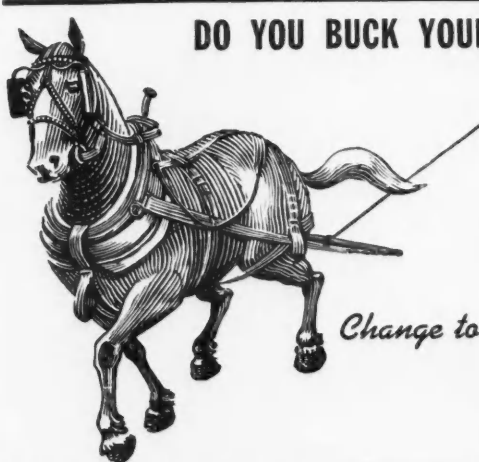
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Heart of China

A CANADIAN DOCTOR IN WEST CHINA, by Rev. W. E. Smith, M.D., C.M. Ryerson. \$1.50.

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE honor roll of Canadians who have served as medical missionaries in the Orient is lengthy; and none has been more devoted than the author of this narrative. With his wife Grace Olivia Smith, who is part author, he served in the interior of China, from 1896 to 1936.

Apart from the exotic part of his story the account of the early years of Dr. Smith resembles that of many lads of the Ontario countryside in the 19th century who won distinction in later life. He was the ninth of thirteen children born to his parents on a poor rented farm in Clarke township, Durham county. When a little lad his mother was widowed; but, a cheerful, indefatigable woman, she faced the task of bringing up her large family with courage. In her children she implanted a deep piety that reveals itself in every paragraph of this book. At 17 Dr. Smith was running a small store with a brother and doing a large business in eggs. When a strike occurred on the old horse-car system of Toronto in the mid-eighties he in company with other farm boys went to the city and earned some money. He also passed the tests for admission to the Toronto police force, but ambition to enter the Methodist Ministry superseded. With only the education of a little red schoolhouse behind him, he studied divinity, then medicine, and finally became master of the Chinese tongue.

With his wife he sailed for China from Vancouver on the old "Empress of Japan" in the autumn of 1896. On shipboard was the great Chinese General Li Hung Chang, and from

the latter's adopted son, Prince Li, he obtained invaluable hints on how to win the good will of the Chinese people. Both the Lis favored the penetration of China by men of Dr. Smith's type, not on religious grounds, but because of their knowledge of medicine. To give an idea of how remote the new surroundings of the Smiths were from the countryside north of Port Hope it may be said that Chengtu, his first post, is a distance of 2000 miles by river from Shanghai. Here they made many friends of high and low degree, (including General Chang Kai Shek) and learned to love them and were loved in turn.

Their forty years were marked by plenty of excitement; for during the past half century living in China has been a good deal like living on the slopes of a volcano. Missionaries obviously need faith in a divine Providence. Three times the Smiths and their children had narrow escapes from massacre; first in the Boxer troubles of 1900, again in the Revolution of 1911, lastly at the hands of Chinese Communists in 1927. Dr. Smith tells of many strange adventures with a simplicity that is ingratiating.

The New Books

GENERAL

"Elizabeth and Leicester", by Frederick Chamberlin. Dodd, Mead. \$5. A dramatic biography by the author of "The Private Character of Queen Elizabeth".

"The Life of Sir Edward Clarke", by Derek Walker-Smith and Edward Clarke. Nelson. \$5.50. Sir Edward Clarke is described as "the foremost advocate of Victorian and Edwardian times". For this biography the authors have had access to all Sir Edward's private papers, which has

permitted them to throw new light on the Oscar Wilde trial and many other celebrated cases, including the Detectives case which led to the formation of the C.I.D.

"Peace With Gangsters?" by George Glasgow. Jonathan Cape. \$2.50. This book, by a British expert on foreign affairs, was written before war was declared. The plea of the book is that the British use their heads and not get involved in war. It examines the whole pre-war European situation from that point of view. The book is dedicated to "Neville Chamberlain, Cunctator" ("The Delayer").

"The Bible of the World", edited by Robert O. Ballou. Macmillan. \$5. Excerpts from the sacred writings of all the peoples of the earth. Here are the highest religious utterances of Judaism and Christianity, Buddhism, Mohammedanism, Hinduism, Zoroastrianism, Confucianism, Taoism, etc.

FICTION

"Queen Anne Boleyn", by Francis Hackett. Doubleday, Doran. \$3. A historical novel by the author of "Henry the Eighth".

"Kitty Foyle", by Christopher Morley. Lippincott. \$2.75. The novel of a woman.

"Uncle Fred in the Springtime", by P. G. Wodehouse. McClelland & Stewart. \$2.25. Familiar friends, including the Empress of Blandings.

"Breakneck Brook", by Margaret Flint. Dodd, Mead. \$2.50. A story of Maine people, by the author of "The Old Ashburn Place".

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THE LONDON LETTER

A Noble Lord And His Hoof-in-Mouth Disease

BY P.O'D.

London, October 16.

ONE of the dismal sights of London during the past few weeks has been the darkened and boarded-up theatres. There is something particularly depressing about a closed playhouse—perhaps because it is the special business of such places to be bright and attractive. It is like seeing Columbine deserted and in tears, or Harlequin sweeping a crossing.

No one really believed that theatres were closed "for the duration," and already a cheery light is gleaming in the darkness—a little light as yet, and very carefully shaded, but still a light. The Home Office has consented to the opening of a certain number of theatres in the West End on a "staggered hours" basis, so as to avoid the usual after-theatre congestion in the streets.

The managers have been quick to take advantage of the opportunity, and already the first war-time revue has opened at the Palladium. It is called "The Little Dog Laughed," and includes that excellent company of knockabout comedians, The Crazy Gang. It is the real war-time stuff, such as made the fortune of "The Byng Boys" and a lot of others during the last unpleasantness, and it is playing to packed houses.

This, you might think, is the only sort of entertainment that stands much chance in times like these, when people want to be amused and to forget. But J. B. Priestley's new play, "Music at Night," which was tried out at the Malvern Festival, has been brought to the Westminster Theatre and seems to be doing very well, though it is anything but light-hearted and light-minded stuff. It is, in fact, intended to be psychological, philosophical, poetic—dramatic, too, of course, but only as the vehicle for a message. Rather an ambitious undertaking, and not entirely an artistic success, but people seem to like it. Perhaps they are prepared to like almost anything just now.

Old Bill Was There

With a timeliness which he probably did not in the least foresee, Bruce Bairnsfather has just brought



THE KING WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE. Wearing the uniform of Marshal of the Air Force and carrying his gas mask, His Majesty visits headquarters of the Fighter Command with Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding who heads that branch.

out his autobiography. He calls it "Wide Canvas." The most interesting feature is his account of the creation of Old Bill. But then Mr. Bairnsfather claims that he didn't create him at all, that he merely observed him. Old Bill was there at the war, and the artist was there, too, and so the pictures just naturally happened.

Well, that is a very pleasant and modest account of the way Old Bill, with his walrus moustache, stepped out to become one of the best known and best loved figures of the World War—perhaps I should say, the First World War. But nobody should take it too seriously. Neither, I imagine, does Mr. Bairnsfather intend that we should. Characters like Old Bill don't just happen, however plentiful the materials for their creation.

There is something very attractive about the story people tell of the young subaltern at the Front knocking off comic sketches for the amusement of his pals in the dugout, and being told over and over again that he ought to send them to an editor. For no particular reason he picked *The Bystander*, and the editor—but that is the sort of windfall editors dream about. This one grabbed it, and so began the gorgeous series that made the whole Empire laugh—at a time when a good laugh was almost as valuable as news of a victory.

Who is going to be the Bairnsfather of this war? And who is going to take the place of Old Bill? Young Bill perhaps—he ought to be just about the right age to join up. Someone, let us hope, who will typify the new army as Old Bill typified the other. But not Old Bill himself! He is too old, and not even the immortals should repeat their stuff.

Under the Umbrella

Earl Stanhope has been apologizing again! Even as Lord President of the Council—a job that might be regarded as offering the least possible opportunity for "bloomers"—he seems to retain the not very happy knack of opening his patrician mouth and putting his patrician foot bang in the middle of it. But then it must be admitted that Lord Stanhope makes his apologies very handsomely. He has had a lot of practice.

The occasion of Lord Stanhope's latest indiscretion was a debate in the House of Lords regarding the Government commandeering hotels all over the country for the use of transplanted departments, though there is any number of large empty country houses that might be used for the purpose—with a little more trouble perhaps in getting them ready. Government departments dislike trouble.

Strong public feeling has been aroused by the peremptory and inconsiderate way in which the commandeering has been done—hotel staffs and residents, in a good many instances, being given twenty-four hours to clear out. The Government was getting it hot and heavy in the debate, and among the critics was Lord Gifford, who is a Lieutenant-Commander in the Royal Navy. He had come over from the Admiralty in uniform to take part in the discussion.

The uniform was the cause of Lord Stanhope's going in off the deep end—or rather taking a header into the tank, when there was no water in it. He intimated that, being in uniform, Lord Gifford had no right

to join in the debate, as there is a rule of Parliament that members of the fighting forces shouldn't turn up in their fighting clothes—or should keep their traps closed, if they did.

As a matter of fact, there is such a rule—dictated, no doubt, by Parliament's ancient jealousy for its privileges, and its almost morbid suspicion of anything that might look like undue influence. Uniforms or no uniforms, weapons of any kind are absolutely taboo—so much so that, when Lord Somers came along the other day in Boy Scout attire, as one of the leaders of the movement, there were some discussion as to whether or not the Scout clasp-knife was or was not a weapon within the meaning of the rule. So you see what a nervous old lady the Mother of Parliaments is.

What poor Lord Stanhope forgot is that the rule about uniforms is a peace-time rule, that it was relaxed in the last war, and that there is every reason why it should be relaxed in this one. Immediately the storm burst about his devoted and rather weather-beaten head, and he had to take refuge under the umbrella of apology. It was wide and handsome, not unlike those big umbrellas the golfers carry, and he was finally allowed to come out from under. But he had a dem'd moist and unpleasant quarter of an hour.

Wreck of the Communist

Other statesmen who have been having a tough time of it lately—if so devoted a Tory as Lord Stanhope will forgive the juxtaposition—are the leaders of the British Communist Party. Steering the Communist ship is a tricky job at the best of times, what with the kind of crew it carries and the kind of seas it has to navigate. But when the course has to be laid on a Red Star that insists on wobbling all over the heavens—well, the thing becomes almost impossible. No wonder the ship lands every now and then on a reef.

Just at present the good ship Communist is bumping on the rock of the Hitler-Stalin agreement. When the struggle against Hitler began, it was officially announced to be a just war, as a victory for the Nazis would be the death-knell of proletarian liberty. But when Joe came in on Adolf's side—dash it all, what could a good Bolshevik do? The only thing for it was to proclaim it an unjust war, with the capitalists of the world leaguely together as usual to bleed the proletariat white—as white, that is, as bleeding can make them.

Consistency may or may not be a jewel, but there is an obvious limit to the speed with which you can turn a vessel around and sail in the opposite direction. So the Communist is now on the rocks, the timbers are shivered, the bilge is being churned up, the pumps won't work, and there is mutiny aboard. Such experienced navigators as Harry Pollitt, secretary of the Party for donkey's years, have been relieved of command. It begins to look as if they might even be made to walk the plank.

This is all very sad, of course, but it cannot be said that the watchers on the shore are displaying much sympathy. It is one shipwreck to which no lifeboat seems willing to put out. But in calmer weather it will probably float again. That kind of boat nearly always does.

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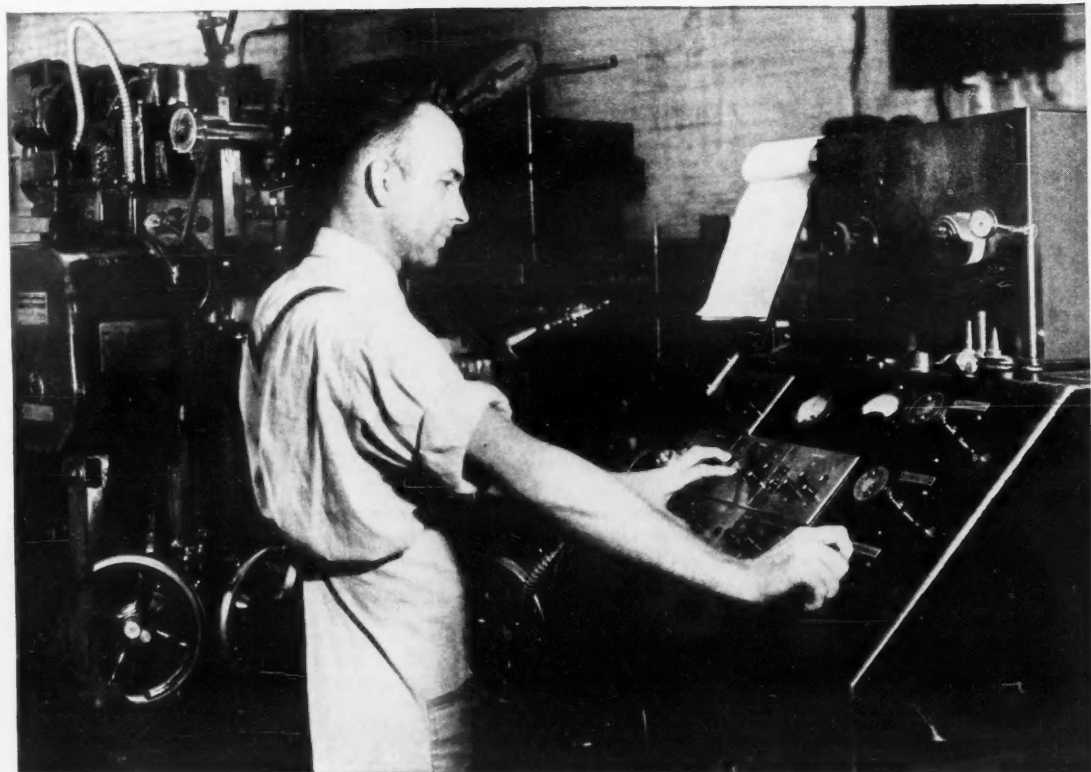
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Safety for
the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 11, 1939

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

The Outlook For The Canadian Railways

BY ARTHUR D. STYLES

Here is a concise, readable analysis of the position of the Canadian railways—a vital Canadian industry always and more so now than ever.

As everyone knows, the railways' earnings have declined seriously due to loss of traffic to competing means of transportation. The author shows how this has come about, and how the effect of this on the railways has been aggravated by the high proportion of funded debt in their capitalization and consequent high level of fixed charges.

The author discusses traffic trends, and asserts that while the war will undoubtedly provide a fillip for the railways, a real solution of this country's railway problem can come only through an increase in population and resulting growth in industrial activity.

EVENTS of the past few months have again directed attention to an industry which ranks as probably the most vital factor in the Canadian economy, the Canadian railways.

Briefly stated their problem consists of two aspects—firstly, competition between the National system, the Canadian National Railway, and the privately owned system, the Canadian Pacific Railway. This competition is best illustrated by reference to the fact that their lines are, particularly in the West, operated parallel to one another at close range. To a certain extent this difficulty has been minimized by joint operation of facilities.

The real difficulties of the railways, however, have come from the diversion to competing carriers, which has forced a reduction in revenue received per unit of traffic; and from the high proportion of funded debt in their capitalization. Debt amounts to approximately 58% of railroad capitalization, against 10% of the capitalization of the average manufacturing corporation.

It is the consequent high level of fixed charges which has caused one-third of American railroads to ask receivership or trusteeship. The decline in traffic is primarily responsible for the most immediate and pressing problem, over-capitalization or inadequate earnings—the terms are virtually synonymous.

Since 1929 the trend of railroad

The columns above are grouped according to the six principal classes of commodities normally carried by rail. The columns headed *Production* show the potential amount of goods made available each year for transportation expressed as percentages of the base years 1923-1925. The columns headed *Traffic* show the actual amount of such goods carried by the railroads each year. The group headed "L.C.L." means less-than-carload-lot traffic of high-priced manufactured goods. Note that in 1927 production of this type of goods was 110% of the 1923-1925 average, but that the amount carried by the railroads was only 41% of normal. In other words 69% of this type of traffic has been lost to the railroads. Since this traffic was higher than average rate, the loss in revenue has been even greater.

The second greatest decline has been in Animals. Potential animal traffic was only 5% below normal, but actual traffic was 44% below, a diversion of 39%.

The third greatest decline was in forest products. Production was 26% below normal and actual traffic 47% below, a diversion of 21%.

Decline vs. Potential

The decline in total car loadings compared to potential traffic and the decline in ton-miles and freight revenue are shown in the following table.

Year	Industrial Production	Potential Traffic	Actual Traffic	Ton-Miles	Freight Revenue
1926	108	108.8	107.6	109.6	106.8
1927	106	105.2	105.0	105.9	103.1
1928	106.6	103.1	106.9	104.3	104.3
1929	119	112.7	107.1	110.5	107.2
1930	96	96.0	91.9	94.7	90.8
1931	81	77.4	70.9	76.4	72.5
1932	64	59.8	50.9	57.8	54.7
1933	76	66.2	55.0	61.5	55.7
1934	79	70.4	59.9	66.4	58.9
1935	90	76.0	62.0	69.6	62.3
1936	105	91.3	75.6	83.7	74.0
1937	110	97.6	79.8	89.0	75.4
1938	86	—	60.6	71.6	63.8

freight traffic has been disappointing in two ways: (1) total car-loadings have declined since 1929 more than industrial production; (2) the decline has occurred mostly in the classes of commodities which bear high freight rates, thus causing a decline in the average revenue received per ton-mile.

Traffic losses in the passenger division have been largely due to increased use of automobiles and buses, and also to aeroplane passenger traffic. Especially in their branch lines, the railroads are not in a position to compete with buses. The result of this diversion of passenger traffic has caused the percentage of railroad passenger revenue to drop from 14% in 1929 to 11.40% in 1938.

Freight traffic is most important, accounting for 81% of total operating revenue in 1938.

Freight traffic has declined more than industrial production for two reasons: (1) traffic diversion to trucks, waterways and pipe lines has resulted in an 18% loss of traffic; (2) the development of competing fuels and increased efficiency in the use of fuel has lowered the demand for coal, one of the few commodities which has not been diverted to competing carriers.

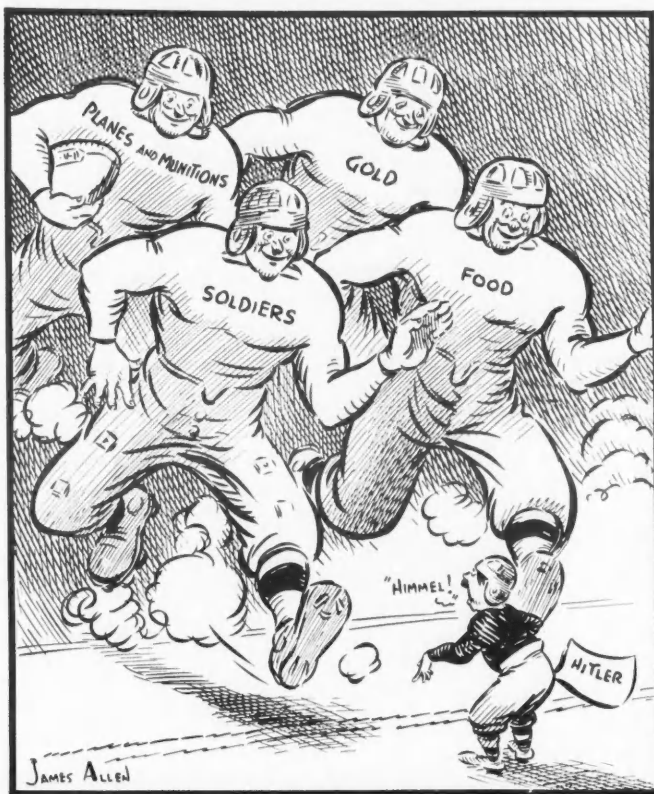
Extent of Losses

The extent of traffic loss in relation to potential traffic available is thoroughly analyzed in a report issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission (1937). This report attempted to measure the production of those commodities which were normally carried by the railroads in the years 1923-1925, and to compare with this index of actual carloadings. The results of this study are revealed in the table below.

Year	Manufacturers Prod. Traf.	Agriculture Prod. Traf.	Animals Prod. Traf.	Prod. of River Prod. Traf.	Forest Prod. Prod. Traf.	L.C.L. Prod. Traf.
1926	111	110	101	100	95	108
1927	110	108	105	101	95	106
1928	118	115	107	106	95	112
1929	125	132	105	101	92	119
1930	103	103	107	99	91	95
1931	84	77	105	87	82	80
1932	61	53	99	72	60	63
1933	73	58	99	72	65	73
1934	79	66	86	71	67	78
1935	90	73	88	68	67	80
1936	109	91	93	78	60	90
1937	119	97	97	80	56	110
1938	86	—	—	—	—	—

Most Loss Before 1932

The column headed *Actual Traffic* gives the index number of tons of freight originated on the railroads each year expressed as a percentage of the years 1923-1925. While this index in 1937 was 79.8% of normal, against the potential traffic index number of 97.6, showing a diversion of traffic to competitors of 18.2%, most of this diversion occurred between 1929 and 1932, with little further loss since 1933. The per cent. of



CANADA'S WINNING COMBINATION

potential railroad traffic lost to competitors has been as follows:—

1926	1.1%	1933	16.9%
1929	5.0%	1934	14.9%
1930	4.3%	1935	18.4%
1931	8.5%	1936	17.2%
1932	15.0%	1937	18.2%

Note that the diversion tripled from 1929 to 1932 but has increased little since then. While it is too early to consider that this diversion has completed, it does seem likely that car loadings will rise as sharply as production during the next few months. As a matter of fact, in July 1939 the Federal Reserve Board index of car loadings was the same as in December 1938, whereas industrial production was 2% below what it was in December 1938. Thus freight traffic diversion seems to have been ameliorated in recent years.

From a long-term viewpoint the 18.2% diversion of freight traffic makes it look as if the railroads will find it quite difficult to reattain 1929 car-loadings and earnings. Industrial production in 1929 was 119% of nor-

mal. If freight traffic is to rise to the 1929 level despite 18.2% diversion, industrial production must rise to 141%. This would be an increase of 63% from the 1938 level of 86%.

Bulk Freight Retained

Perhaps the explanation of the recent diminution in the rate of traffic diversion to competing carriers is that the type of freight which can be carried more efficiently by competitors has now been practically all lost, and all that remains is freight which is carried more efficiently by rail because of its bulkiness, low value and long haul.

Note in Table V., for example, ton-miles (the number of tons multiplied by the number of miles transported) have declined much less than tons originated. In 1937 ton miles were 71.6% of normal against 60.6% for tons originated. This reflects the fact that the rails have obtained a longer haul in recent years because

(Continued on Page 15)

Nazis' Key Munition is Near-East Oil

BY MacCALLUM BULLOCK

Oil reserves are built by long exploration, cannot be juggled by propaganda offices. Russia's large Caspian deposits, once held by the Germans, Turks, and British in swift succession, are again establishing the oil front.

Hitler, deprived of all but Rumanian and Russian oil, is waging air and sea war on the British Navy to break the food blockade and paralyze Britain by destroying her means of oil transportation.

Turkey's Allied pact permits blockade of a main route of Russo-German oil supply in the Black Sea. As Russia moves against Turkey, the line-up of world oil powers assumes vital importance.

ONE of the more fantastic silences surrounds the production of oil in these days of war. Von Brauchitsch's *Blitzkrieg* with 8,000 tanks, six armored car divisions, and nine tenths of the German air force, demonstrated in Poland that each division needed more than 4,150 gallons of fuel to move a mile. And that Nazi war would increase German needs from almost five million to sixteen million tons of oil a year.

Oil is a subject on which misinformation is hardly possible. For one thing, it is international. The U.S.A., with more of it than anyone else, needs foreign markets. Russia, with large reserves, needs the foreign production engineers Hitler is providing. Britain, to import it, must have nearly half the world's merchant vessels supplying her.

Soviet fields are accurately mapped and well known to petroleum engineers, who have compared the geological formations of Russia, Texas and Louisiana for years. As the potential source of all German and Russian supplies save aviation gasoline, they will be dealt with in detail.

Geological and geophysical explorations were carried out over large tracts, but the USSR made no important discoveries of oil in 1938. A number of structures were mapped ready for drilling. The failure to open new fields was due to technical difficulties.

Baku

On the western side of the Caspian Sea is a peninsula about 600 square miles in size—the Apsheron

Peninsula, containing the greatest Russian oil district—Baku, with pipelines and electric railroad to Batum on the Black Sea.

From 1918 to April, 1920, Baku was held by the German-influenced Georgian Menshevik Republic, Turks, and British till a Red armored train regained it for Russia. Well No. 631, the new major oil field discovered there in 1939 in the Yassamal Valley south-east of Atashka Mountain, blew in at 2,200 barrels per day.

Largest oil fields in the Peninsula are those of Balakhani, and Surakhani and Kara-Chukhur; fields eight and six miles long respectively, existing at right angles northeast of the outskirts of the city of Baku. Next largest is the field on Artem Island in the Caspian Sea, 24 miles northeast of Baku. Then come the Bibi-Eibat and Kala fields, the first with the only proved addition in the district during 1933. Fourteen minor fields, each a quarter or half mile long, are scattered about Baku, with five prospective oil structures 20 miles southwest, and the large Mardakiani structure located offshore in the Caspian Sea ten miles north of Artem Island.

Baku, producing long before this century, maintained its production for 1938 at 164,692,000 barrels.

Other Districts

Other Soviet oil districts are those being explored on the Crimean Peninsula; those of the Kuban-Maikop, directly north of the shoreline of the eastern end of the Black Sea; and, 400 miles east, those of Grozny, Georgia, and Kura on or near the Caspian Sea.

Grozny, farthest north, meets the Caspian shoreline diagonally. Georgia is just south of the Caucasus Mountains, 120 miles west of the Sea's shore. Kura district, very close to, and south of, Baku, has two oil fields and a prospect.

Fifteen hundred miles north of the Caspian Sea, bounded by 40° to 60° longitude and 50° to 60° north latitude, lies the Sterlitamak-Perm district, or the Ural-Volga Permian basin, second largest Russian oil district and source of the 7% of Germany's total oil imports which came from Russia in 1938.

From the north shore of the Caspian Sea extends the Emba Salt Dome basin, an area of 1,600 square miles where nearly 250 salt domes have been found and production is now 3½ million barrels of kerosene and fuel oil annually.

On the southeastern shore of the Caspian is the Turkmen district of two oil fields, about 100 miles north of Iran, Britain's oil source. Another thousand miles east lies the Uzbek-Tadjik district close to the borders of Afghanistan and India. The other oil district is that of Sakhalin Island in the North Pacific. This is on the northern half of the island and is leased to Japan, which occupied the southern half of the island during the Red Revolution and hasn't found much oil. Sakhalin is forever the centre of persistent legal quarrels with the Japanese in Russian courts.

Oil Reserves

The last complete report of Russian and world oil reserves appears below. It was presented to the American Institute of Petroleum Geologists at Oklahoma City by Basil B. Zavoiro, geologist for the Chase National Bank, and released June, 1939.

The Kuban-Maikop oil district increased production from 10 to 13½ million barrels in 1938, and discovered no new wells. The area has nine fields and two prospects, and may become Russia's third largest district.

Grozny's fields are rich in gas. With crude oil production at a premium, billions of feet of it are being blown or burned in flares. Zavoiro declares, to produce only a few more barrels of oil. The waste is enormous, and reduces oil pressure and ultimate recoveries. Grozny has ten fields in operation, one prospect, four anti-clinal trends important to oil geologists, and will continue to decline in production unless new wells are discovered.

For 1938 the Ural-Volga Permian basin produced 4½ million barrels (Continued on Page 13)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Credits for War Orders

BY P. M. RICHARDS

EVIDENTLY Canadian and United States industrialists who expected that the outbreak of this war would immediately be followed by a flood of munition orders had overlooked one important fact, which is that Britain and France had already produced a sizable stock of munitions themselves and were thus in a position to take their time before placing orders abroad.

Furthermore, Britain and France had already determined their broad war plan—to besiege Germany and hold their lines and let the enemy weaken himself by doing the assaulting. If he did not choose to assault, well and good; they could sit tight longer than he could. That looks like good strategy but not good munitions business. But the Allies may not be able to hold to it; Hitler and his generals may not let them, so they must have sources of munitions supply available.

While Canadian industrialists wait for British war orders they have time to consider British discussions of the means of financing such business. London's *Sunday Times* says that Britain has four ways of financing war purchases in Canada. One way is to export to Canada. But she can't do this in adequate volume with her own industry geared to war. Another way is to pay in cash out of the stocks of gold and foreign exchange balances she has here. But she wants to conserve these resources for her buying in the U.S., which has to be "cash-and-carry". A third way, which is already being put to use, is to sell back to Canada some of the Canadian securities now held in Britain, the total of which is around \$2,750,000,000. The fourth is the establishment of credits by the Canadian government in favor of Britain.

Our Credit Status

This means has already been the subject of much discussion between Ottawa and London, and will be discussed more. Canada wants to aid to the full; she knows that this is her war too, and she will cheerfully extend such credits. But, unfortunately, her credit capacity is by no means inexhaustible. She has already used up a lot of her credit in taking care of the needs created by business depression, and if she is to avoid the danger of serious inflation she cannot afford to be reckless. And, of course, she will have to use her credit herself to further her own war effort.

As everyone knows, a great deal of the capital employed to date in bringing Canada to her present

state of development has come from the United States and Great Britain. Canada has been a profitable field of investment; her industries have paid good dividends on that capital. And her government has always paid the interest due on loans floated abroad. Because of this Canada's credit standing abroad has been high; she has known that she could always raise more money in New York or London should the need arise. But the fact of Canada's participation in this war changes the situation.

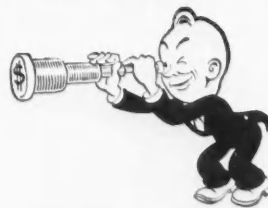
A Sobering Situation

Britain, presumably, will not be available as a field of financing for Canada as long as this war lasts and maybe a considerable time afterward. Rather, the boot is on the other foot; current consideration is of the possibility of Canadian loans to Britain. And the New York market will presumably be much less favorable to Canadian loans under war conditions and with Canada's perhaps large extensions of credit to Britain for war purchases, the quality of which "receivables" will be dependent on (1) an Allied victory, and (2) Britain's ability to pay after the war. And there is the deterrent created by Canada's foreign exchange restrictions. Surely we must also rule out the U.S. as a possible source of funds.

This is a rather sobering situation for Canada—one she has never been in before. For the first time Canada is truly standing on her own feet.

The Bank of Nova Scotia's monthly review says that "The extent of a country's wartime effort depends upon its success in mobilizing its physical resources and its productive organization. These are its real or ultimate resources. They consist of the mental and manual capacities of its people; its natural wealth; its material capital in the form of buildings, factories, railways, ships and stores of goods; its foreign assets together with less tangible resources such as the organization of industry, government and finance and the ability to borrow from other countries."

Well, Canada is ready to mobilize—is mobilizing—her physical resources and her productive organization in support of Democracy's war against Hitlerism. But she should not allow any misapprehensions to exist about her financial strength. Much of what Canada has done in her relatively brief life has been done on borrowed capital. And borrowing is now closed to us.



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NOTICE of ANNUAL MEETING

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, to receive the report of the Directors, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be held in the Company's Auditorium, 55 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, on **MONDAY, the 13th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1939**, at 12 o'clock noon.

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EDWARD J. TUCKER,
Secretary.

Toronto, October 13th, 1939.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

HAMILTON BRIDGE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Being a constant reader of "Gold & Dross" and appreciating the many reports published re various companies, would be glad to have your opinion of Hamilton Bridge. I hold a small number of shares of the new common stock. Any recent reports on the company will be welcome.

—O. L., Calgary, Sask.

I think that Hamilton Bridge common stock can be regarded as a business man's investment. A prolonged war should benefit this company, and I think I would be inclined to hang onto my stock if I were you.

Most recent report on the company was made by F. H. Grant, chairman of the board. His report: "while from January to May the volume of business was exceedingly low, it is now encouraging to know that from May to September there has been a decided improvement in the volume of structural steel business in Canada, of which your company has received its share. Two substantial contracts at Kingston and Toronto besides a number of smaller contracts have been very welcome and will keep the plant fairly well engaged for some months to come."

BARBER, GORDON, MITNOR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What is the present status of the following gold-mining prospects: Barber-Larder, Gordon-Lebel, Mitnor Gold?

—H. D. E., Brantford, Ont.

Barber-Larder has been inactive since last June when Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company withdrew from financing of operations. A fair sized low grade body of ore has been developed on the first level which the management believes could be profitably mined. The workings, however, are being allowed to fill with water and efforts to raise further funds for development will await more favorable conditions.

Gordon-Lebel has been idle since 1937 when an effort to pick up an extension of the Bidgood ore by diamond drilling did not meet with success. Developments on the adjoining property could affect the outlook. When work was stopped the company had about \$22,000 in quick



SAMUEL BRONFMAN, president of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited, whose annual report shows that despite increased sales of the company's products during the fiscal year ended July 31, 1939, higher costs and taxes brought earnings available for dividends on the common stock down to \$3.29 per share against \$3.75 the previous year. The balance sheet shows that working capital was up at the year's end from \$41,991,937 to \$44,594,738.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

assets and has since acquired an interest in the Thompson-Landmark in the Yellowknife area.

Mitnor Gold Mines has not reported any activity recently and is evidently experiencing difficulty in financing. It was reported earlier in the year that the payments due under the agreement made in 1938, had been extended for approximately four months. A diamond drilling campaign has been recommended. Surface work and test pitting disclosed five veins.

CANADIAN CAR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please tell me how much has been awarded Canadian Car & Foundry by the German-American Mixed Claims Commission and if there is any truth in the reports that an injunction has been filed to halt the award.

—V. F. T., Winnipeg, Man.

The German-American Mixed Claims Commission has awarded \$5,871,000 in principal and interest to the Canadian Car & Foundry Company; in all, \$50,000,000 was awarded to cover the claims for damages arising out of the Black Tom and Kingsland, N.J., explosions just prior to the entry of the United States into the war. With the United States government is a special German government deposit of between \$23,000,000 and \$26,000,000, as well as large amounts of German bonds. However, since the latter are hardly marketable at the present time, it is expected that the awards will be made out of the cash deposits on a pro rata basis, which would reduce the amount accruing to Canadian Car to under \$3,000,000.

An injunction has been filed in the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia to halt the \$50,000,000 award. The suit was filed by Zimmerman & Forsyth Assets Realization Corporation of New York, and attacked the Commission as invalid because the German commissioner, who resigned last March, had not been replaced.

ALGOLD, AMHERST

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am the owner of some shares of Algold Mines and would appreciate information about the property. Has any progress been made in development during the past year? Has the property any chance of developing into a paying mine?

—C. W. H., Tottenham, Ont.

Algold Mines disposed of its assets to Amherst Gold Mines about a year ago, and the exchange basis is one new for two old shares. The property was recently examined by a consulting engineer who reports between 40,000 and 50,000 tons of partially developed ore which should average over \$11 per ton if mined selectively. In former milling, which resulted in a production of \$79,424 from treatment of 21,700 tons, it is doubtful if more than 50 per cent. extraction was achieved. The possibilities appear interesting and a program of diamond drilling, along with systematic resampling and rehabilitation of the present 125-ton mill has been recommended. Negotiations are now underway to provide finances for the proposed work.

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would appreciate it if you would tell me how much of the recently placed railway orders came the way of the Canadian Locomotive Company. How much in arrears is the interest in the company's bonds?

—S. G. K., Annapolis Royal, N.S.

Canadian Locomotive Company received orders for 22 locomotives out of the railway equipment contracts just placed. In 1938, the company delivered 26 locomotives and net profits were \$182,078, equal to \$2.99 on the common stock. The new orders came late, leaving only two months in the current fiscal year to work on them.

No interest has been paid on the company's bonds—on which annual charges amount to \$62,688—up until June, 1939. Arrears from 1934 to 1938, inclusive—\$313,440—have to be met. At the end of last year the company had \$1,044,800 worth of bonds outstanding and 39,899 shares of common stock.

DISTILLERS-SEAGRAMS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you please explain why results for Distillers Corporation-Seagrams, Limited were lower than they were last year? I had understood that sales this year were higher than last. Was the balance sheet position improved any during the year and was any more of the preferred stock retired?

—C. A. D., Toronto, Ont.

Yes, sales of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams did show an increase in the year ended July 31, 1939; they were up \$3,209,888 to \$84,787,807. However, a rise of \$4,250,000 in cost of goods sold and in selling expenses, etc., plus a rise in tax provision of almost \$400,000, cut into net so that the amount available for dividends slumped from \$7,313,505 to \$6,566,313, equivalent to \$40 per share on the \$5 preferred, as compared with \$44.32 per preferred share one year ago. The balance, after preferred dividends, was equal to \$3.29 a share on the common, as against \$3.75 in the previous year. The common stock is, as you probably know, on a \$2-per-share dividend basis.

Net working capital increased from \$41,991,937 to \$44,594,738. Inventories were up to \$41,663,795 from \$41,004,155 and accounts receivable were shown at \$8,520,616, against \$8,600,690 in the previous fiscal year. Cash increased from \$1,538,289 to \$1,983,025. Under current liabilities, notes payable to banks declined from \$3,900,000 to \$2,500,000; accounts payable and accruals were lower at \$1,643,665, against \$2,032,931. Apart from cur-

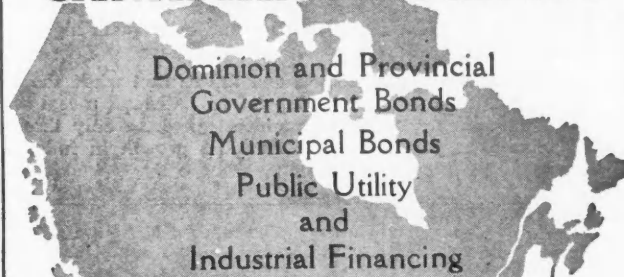
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STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

Investment Letters, Inc., is an established weekly economic service analyzing and forecasting the American securities and trade outlook for a select list of American subscribers. Because of the important effect of price and business trends in the United States on world economic activity these reports should prove of distinct value to Canadian investors and industrialists. We invite such subscriptions, and without obligation to the inquirer, shall be glad to forward our latest Letter, discussing the current American stock market and business outlook, as well as individual securities, so that some first-hand knowledge of the character and nature of our work can be placed before the inquirer.

INVESTMENT LETTERS, INC

Directed by Charles J. Collins

700 UNION GUARDIAN BLDG. DETROIT, MICHIGAN

rent liabilities were \$5,000,000 of advances under a bank credit agreement maturing July 12, 1944, which were renewed during the year at lower interest rates.

During the past year the company redeemed 5,100 shares of preferred stock on the open market at a cost of \$442,905, but due to the sale of 5,000 shares at par to the Bronfman family, the amount outstanding was reduced by only 100 shares. An additional 800 shares have been retired since the end of the year.

MONETA, SISCOE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have read your comments on Canadian stocks for some years and find them very instructive. Insofar as Canadian gold stocks are concerned my experience has not been very successful, and I am listing the five stocks which I now hold, showing their average cost price. If you can give me any comments as to the desirability of holding any of these particular stocks or switching some of them I would be very much gratified: 200 Central Patricia at \$3.90, 500 Kerr-Addison at \$1.73, 200 Moneta at \$1.68, 400 Pickle Crow at \$5.58, 300 Siscoe at \$2.58.

—C. E. H., Walkerville, Ont.

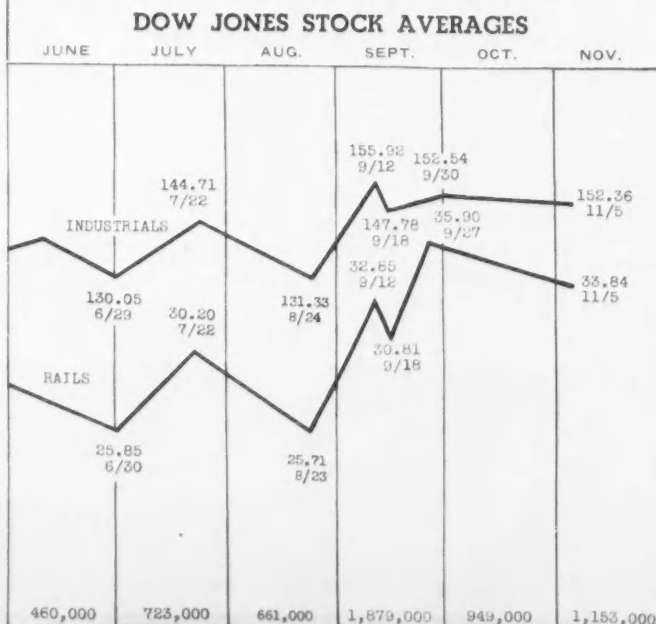
I would continue to hold Central Patricia, Kerr-Addison and Pickle Crow, but it is more difficult to advise you regarding Moneta and Siscoe, as their possibilities are by no means so clearly defined.

Moneta is more than earning its (Continued on Next Page)



ROLPH R. CORSON, president of Chartered Trust and Executor Company, who has been elected a director and vice-president of Laura Secord Candy Shops Limited.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".



Dividend Notices

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

DIVIDEND NO. 308

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st October, 1939.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on MONDAY, the FOURTH day of DECEMBER next. The Chair to be taken at noon.

By Order of the Board
JACKSON DODDS G. W. SPINNEY
General Manager General Manager
Montreal, 20th October, 1939.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 48

The Board of Directors has declared a cash dividend of twenty-five cents (\$.25) per share, payable on all of the outstanding shares of the company on December 16, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business November 25, 1939.

G. G. KEW,
Assistant Secretary.

Windsor, Ont.
November 6, 1939

Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

OUR Royal Commission has now completed hearing evidence and when the various interested counsel submit their arguments the commission will be in a position to begin preparing its report.

It may be some time before the report is ready, as over 15,000 pages of evidence and approximately 700 exhibits will have to be perused.

As stated last week in this column, Dr. J. W. Frey, Director of Conservation in the U.S. Department of Interior at Washington, D.C., had just started to deal with the conservation angle of the oil industry as my article was being written.

Dr. Frey in outlining to the Commission the general nature of conservation problems in the United States which also applied equally to Canada said: "In the United States the genesis of the concept of Conservation of Natural Resources is directly related to the limitation of frontier expansion. As long as there was virgin land for farming available at little more than the asking, virgin forests bordering the areas devoured by fires or the rapacious mills, new streams and lakes to explore and fish, marshes and duck ponds alive with game, there was no practical consideration given to the problem of Conservation. With respect to natural resources, the pioneer was essentially an individualist. He considered it his inalienable right to take what he found when, how, and in the quantity he desired. The policy of the government up to the period of the Civil War generally reflected the pioneer's attitude and the disposal of land was considered primarily as a source of revenue and as a means of encouraging settlement. As the country became more settled and the use of our natural resources more intensified the people were faced with new facts and were forced to revise their concepts to fit those new facts."

According to Dr. Frey conservation started at a very early period in frontier expansion. In fact it started almost with the landing of the "Mayflower" in 1620. True these first pioneers were not interested in oil as the "Mayflower" was not an oil burner, but they were interested in the virgin forests; as the materials derived from these forests must be used to build and furnish their homes, their barns, their bridges and supply their fuel needs.

Hence shortly after their arrival in 1629, this little band of pilgrims included in the first three ordinances, a conservation law to preserve this timber which meant so much to their daily lives. This law prohibited the felling of trees to make agricultural land within a certain prescribed area. So down through the history of America, Conservation, at various times and pertaining to various things, has been practiced. At times it has been game or fish.

While talking about the early discovery of oil, there are some who claim that the world's first real oil well was drilled in New Brunswick in 1857 in the present Moncton oil field. At any rate it was only a very short time after this date that oil was discovered in both New Brunswick and at Petrolia, Ontario, so Canada ranks at least in second place as the first producer of oil. It

(Continued on Page 16)



THE DOMINION FOUNDRIES AND STEEL LIMITED, at Hamilton pours the heaviest steel casting ever made in Canada, being one of two housings required for their new 4 high temper or skin pass rolling mill. The casting required approximately 230,000 pounds of molten metal — actual shipping weight was 140,000 pounds.

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 12)

dividend and present ore resources are sufficient for about two years. Although the main orebody appears to bottom around a depth of 1,000 feet, confidence is evident as to the likelihood of further exploration locating recurring lenses. Three new levels are now ready for development to a depth of 1,425 feet and so far, only about 50 out of 320 acres have been intensively tested.

The future for Siscoe is largely dependent on the present depth exploration which has not as yet disclosed an orebody of importance. Developments on the upper levels have helped to maintain the ore reserve position and it is possible the present search at depth will uncover ore conditions which may restore earnings to compare favorably with those of previous years. The company has a strong working surplus, and ore reserves for around 2½ years.

If making a switch I think either Preston East Dome or East Malartic is attractive in the junior gold producers, and McIntyre in the seniors.

BROOKS GODS LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Two women of my acquaintance, who have no money that they can afford to lose, have been approached by a representative of Brooks Gods Lake Mines Ltd. to purchase shares. As far as I can make out he is trying to sell them an option on shares in the company at 15 cents per share. I shall appreciate any information you can give me regarding this concern.

—D. S. L., Toronto, Ont.

If the women are not financially able to take the element of chance involved in the purchase of stock in a mining prospect, they would be well advised to have nothing to do with it. There has been no recent report of activity on the holdings of Brooks Gods Lake Mines, located in the God's Lake area of Manitoba, apparently due to lack of finances. So far the property has only had surface exploration, but with funds available diamond drilling is planned. It is possible recent developments at God's Lake Gold Mines will revive interest in the surrounding properties.

ST. JOHN DRYDOCK

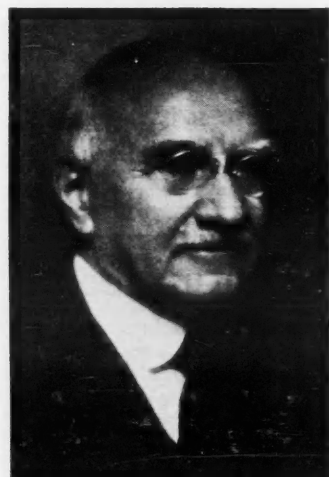
Editor, Gold & Dross:

During all the years I have taken your paper I have found it necessary to trouble you very seldom but when I have asked for any information you have always been very kind. At the present time conditions are different with me and I should be very grateful if you will again advise me. I have been advised to buy some St. John Drydock preferred stock. I know little about the stock and would like your advice.

—V. K. M., London, Ont.

I think that the 5½ per cent preferred stock of St. John Drydock and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, should prove to be a satisfactory buy for income. Appreciation prospects appear to me to be limited.

This company owns a dry dock and



DR. DUGALD C. JACKSON, Emeritus Head of the Department of Electrical Engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who will be the chief speaker at the dinner on Saturday evening, November 11, of the tenth triennial reunion of the Engineering Alumni Association of the University of Toronto. Dr. Jackson was recently commissioned by the Board of Governors to conduct a survey of the whole field of engineering education at the University of Toronto.

Nazi's Key Munition Near-East Oil

(Continued from Page 11)

above the 1937 tally of 9,700,000. Production of 60,000,000 barrels is forecast in 1942 and can be exceeded if refining developments keep up with discoveries. This field produces high sulphur-content crude oil, is now largely under wraps, and can supply the Nazis by nine railways through Poland, and three more between Memel and Leningrad. Wells have blown in at 6,000 b.p.d., with spot production reaching 35,000 b.p.d. Present average yield is 750 barrels a day in a rich district with seven oil fields, a gas field, six prospective fields, eight anticlines, and estimated reserves of 1,100,000,000 barrels.

The Uzbek-Tadjik district is composed of seven fields and a prospect; the Sakhalin district of two oil fields brought in prior to 1923, and four prospects. Drillings in these districts are routine, not for purposes of discovery.

Prospective regions in which Russian exploration is under way are the districts of Melitopol, Stalingrad, Saratov, Ukhta, Lake Baikal, and Kamchatka-Peninsula. The Russian method is to choose likely structures, equip prospectors with power lines for drilling, water lines, machine shops, living quarters, etc., as in a large producing oil field, and drill 15 wells simultaneously. In unexplored territory as many as seven gushers have been brought in this way before drilling ceased.

Red oil leaves Baku by electric railway, 21 engines drawing single 500-ton trains at 25 m.p.h. over the pass in the Caucasus Mountains at Suram. Three pipelines, capacity 4,900,000 tons, join the Caspian Sea and Batum, Tuapse, and Trudovaya on the Black Sea. Another Caucasian railway takes oil north to Kharkov and Kiev through Rostov. The Russian Fleet of 36 tankers (7,500 to 10,000

marine slipway at St. John, N.B., and is also engaged in ship building, repairing and dredging, and in the fabrication and erection of structural steel. It operates under government subsidy capitalized in the form of bond issues. Excluding from earnings the subsidy payments and the annual charges for bond interest and depreciation (which will be more than covered by the subsidy in future) earnings for the year ended December 31, 1938, were \$40,142, equal to twice preferred dividend requirements. On the same basis, average earnings over the past 11 years would have covered preferred dividends 2.17 times.

I think that the outlook for ship building in Canada is considerably improved and should continue brighter, at least for the duration of the war.

STRAW LAKE BEACH

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you give me any information on Straw Lake Beach Gold Mines that would supplement that which was in your issue of August 26? What is the location of the property and what are its prospects?

—H. F. T., Wingham, Ont.

The Straw Lake Beach Gold Mines property consists of approximately 985 acres in the Kenora mining division about 50 miles by road or water from Emo, on the Canadian National Railway. Shareholders recently authorized an increase in capitalization from 3,000,000 to 4,500,000 shares and funds derived from sale of new shares will be used for an extensive development campaign, to fully test the possibilities of the large property, as well as the extension of present orebodies.

Production has been running in excess of \$20,000 a month with the first nine months totalling \$195,573. A small profit is being made but operations have been handicapped by lack of working capital. At the annual meeting in August, it was stated the mine was in better operating condition than ever before. The debt on the mill was reduced to \$30,300 at July 31st.

tons capacity each) may transport oil across the Black Sea to Odessa, to the Ukraine through the Dnieper River, and abroad to the Italian port of Trieste, for Nazi use.

The Russian export surplus of oil reached 2,000,000 tons in 1938, an amount approximating Rumania's. Some idea of the extent to which Soviet production must be stepped up to supply Hitler is contained in this official table of German oil sources, from which, with the exception of Russia, Rumania, and small European fields, the Nazis are cut off:

Country	Quantity in Tons 1938	Quantity in Tons 1937	Change From 1937 in % of 1937	Total Commodity Imports (Million R.M.)	Mineral Oil in % of Total Imports From Country
Venezuela	2,232,776	1,614,891	+38.3	30.3	27.1
U.S.A.	1,183,396	1,000,755	+18.2	404.6	20.9
Rumania	450,311	352,354	+28.1	140.4	25.7
Mexico	434,381	352,958	+23.0	62.2	31.8
Iran	188,094	148,265	+26.0	38.4	21.1
Dutch East Indies	157,864	129,492	+21.9	132.8	10.5
Peru	130,069	149,997	-13.3	38.7	22.0
Russia	78,589	301,436	-73.9	47.4	10.1
Others	101,270	82,829	+22.3	—	—
Total	4,956,750	4,312,957	+14.9	—	—

Rumania's Fields

Rumania's fields averaged 131,096 b.p.d. in 1938, a drop of 7.73% from 1937, following a previous drop of 18% the year before, indicating that the country's fields are suffering a major and continuous decline. Bacoil-Tintea and Ceptura fields increased production from 1,180,000 to 4,310,000 barrels and from 2,480,000 to 4,000,000 barrels each. These were the only fav-

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orable Rumanian developments in 1938. Ceptura had 15 wells drilling in January, 1939, but a strong decline was anticipated there as drilling was completed.

Rumania's Gura-Ocnitzei field just about maintained production—10,880,000 barrels. Declines were experienced at Boldesti, Moreni, Bucani and Ochiuri, production totaling 18,340,000 barrels against 23,590,000 for 1937. There were no discoveries of any importance. Consequently a drop in Rumanian production to 110,000 b.p.d. during 1939 and possibly to 75,000 b.p.d. by 1941 is forecast. The two largest companies there are owned by Americans and English, while the government's share of the national output is pledged to the French for a loan.

Greater Germany's largest native field is that of Nienhagen, which, with the small nearby fields of Hope, Oberg, and Wietze, produces three-fifths of all German oil. To the commencement of war only a possibly important field at Reitdebrook, near Hamburg, had been discovered. The outlook for new oil in Poland is poor. Most of the oil fields there were being repressed before the conquest. Hungary has obtained encouraging results from small fields, but has made no large discoveries. Meantime a portion of German oil is being produced from the hydrogenation of coal, and the Nazi fuel economy has been changed over from gasoline to light oils, Diesel oils, and to fuel gas in amount of 75,000 tons. Blockade disrupts the 80.3% of total German oil imports which came from South and North America, and which must be replaced by Rumanian and Russian oil.

Britain's Supply

Britain has no source of oil within the Empire comparable to her needs, and depends on her cash and credit and the available merchant vessels for supply. Hitler is waging air and submarine warfare in the hope of duplicating the situation of the last war, when for ten days in 1917 the British Grand Fleet, immobilized at Scapa Flow, had no oil to move and skillful British intelligence held off a German naval invasion by spreading fictitious reports of supposed ship movements.

Indefatigable prospecting by the British government has had only slight results. Half of the 6% of world oil production which is British is found in Iran, where Haft Kel is the principal field, and the Gachsaran was discovered last year to give a large reserve. Iraq's oil comes from the single field of Kirkuk, and a small area at Naft Khaneh.

Trinidad had record production during 1938, and has the proved reserves to maintain its 48,595 b.p.d.

A very large increase in Canadian production took place in Turner Valley. Proved reserves amount to 125,000,000 barrels. Production is being held between 20,000 and 30,000 b.p.d.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD 1938

Country	Total 000 bbls.	Average Bbl./Day	Per Cent. Change from 1937	Per Cent. of World Production
U.S.A.	1,213,254	3,323,984	-5.15	60.736
U.S.S.R.	224,714	615,655	+5.63	11.249
Venezuela	190,232	521,184	+1.92	9.523
Iran	77,230	211,589	+0.84	3.866
Netherlands East Indies	55,120	151,014	+0.40	2.759
Rumania	47,850	131,096	-7.73	2.395
Mexico	36,000	98,630	-22.98	1.802
Iraq	32,100	87,945	+0.63	1.607
Colombia	21,582	59,129	+6.33	1.080
Trinidad	17,737	48,595	+14.41	0.888
Argentina	16,937	46,403	+3.55	0.848
Peru	15,839	43,395	-9.32	0.793
India and Burma	9,865	27,027	+0.15	0.494
Bahrein Island	8,298	22,734	+6.91	0.415
Sarawak and Brunei	7,012	19,211	+15.84	0.352
Canada	6,947	19,033	+131.95	0.349
Greater Germany	4,397	12,047	+24.28	0.220
Poland	3,820	10,466	+3.10	0.191
Japan	2,550	6,986	+2.41	0.128
Ecuador	2,260	6,192	+4.63	0.113
Egypt	1,515	4,151	+32.78	0.076
Saudi Arabia	495	1,356	+661.54	0.025
Hungary	365	1,000	+2,507.14	0.018
Others	1,460	4,000	+3.69	0.073
Total	1,997,579	5,472,822	-2.62	100.000

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Concerning Insurance

New N.Y. Insurance Code

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Many of the largest and most important insurance institutions on this continent have their headquarters in New York State, and the enactment in that state of a new insurance code, which becomes generally effective on January 1, 1940, is accordingly a matter of widespread interest.

Although this new code constitutes almost a complete rewriting of the state insurance law which had grown up over a period of nearly eighty years through the process of additions, subtractions and modifications, no effort was made to incorporate any new feature without consulting all interested parties, and during the four years in which the work of revision was carried on public hearings were held at various points in the state at which interested parties were given an opportunity to voice their approval or disapproval of different sections of the measure.

A REVISED insurance code was recently adopted in New York State, which, by reason not only of its proximity but also because it occupies a leading position in matters of insurance legislation, is of more than passing interest to both buyers and sellers of insurance in this country. The new law will become generally effective on January 1, 1940, except the provisions as to non-profit hospital service corporations, which are already in force.

To this revision the state insurance department, the insurance business, and the joint legislative committee for the recodification of the insurance law devoted nearly four years of concentrated effort. There are some essentially new features in the code, such as those relating to hospital service corporations and hospital indemnity corporations, and provisions relating to industrial insurance.

This work of revising the insurance law was initiated in 1935 by State Superintendent of Insurance Louis H. Pink. His first step was to secure the services of Prof. Edwin W. Patterson, of Columbia University Law School, well-known as an outstanding authority in the field of law generally and of insurance law in particular, as chairman of a committee of key men in the state insurance department.

As a result of the work of this committee, a tentative draft of the proposed code was presented to the joint legislative committee in September, 1937. This draft was prepared without any outside help. Hearings were then held by the joint legislative committee, and changes, deletions and additions were made to the tentative draft. As amended, the draft was introduced in the New York Assembly at the 1938 session. The Bill was not reported out of committee. Further hearings were held during 1938 and in January, February and March of this year, after which a third draft was introduced in the Assembly, and, after further amendment, was enacted.

Law Modernized

For the most part, the revision constitutes a reorganization of the insurance law of the state, making its contents more accessible to policyholders and their representatives. While the work on the new code was concentrated largely on recodification and clarification, the fact that the insurance law needed strengthening and modernization was not overlooked.

While granting broad powers to the Superintendent of Insurance, the new law carries safeguards against possible abuse of administrative powers. It embodies the latest principles of the process of law as laid down by the United States Supreme Court. One of its requirements is that every one be given an opportunity to be heard before an order or decision shall become final. While avoiding technicalities which would hamper effective administration of the law, the essentials of a fair hearing are protected.

Thus the right to have a court of law review the decisions of the insurance department on all important matters is granted. Under the old law this right was expressly provided only with respect to a limited number of official acts of the Superintendent of Insurance. The basic Anglo-Saxon right to confront one's accuser is accordingly preserved.

In referring to the fact that nearly four years had elapsed since work on the new code was initiated, Superintendent Pink said this was not a long period when one considered the magnitude of the task and the care which was essential in view of the public interest and the technical aspects of the insurance business. He also added that progress would have been much slower without the co-operation, helpful advice and sympathetic understanding of the insurance industry generally.

Revision Sound One

With respect to the text of the new code, he said that much of it was prepared by Prof. Patterson, and that his zeal, painstaking efforts and wide legal knowledge are reflected in the statute. He added: "While there are those in the insurance industry as well as in the department to whom further changes would be agreeable, it is generally acknowledged by all that the revision creates a sound, well organized and progressive fundamental law which will develop with the expansion of the industry."

Under the new feature in the code dealing with hospital service associa-



A. H. ROBINSON, who has been appointed branch manager at Windsor of the Great-West Life Assurance Company. He was formerly supervisor of the company's No. 1 Toronto agency.

tions, it is provided that a membership corporation or a co-operative stock corporation may be established for the purpose of furnishing medical expense indemnity or hospital service to persons who become subscribers under contracts with such corporations, but no corporation is permitted to furnish more than one form of coverage. However, combination contracts may be issued providing protection by both types of organizations, the subscriber thus being able to obtain both kinds of coverage under the same document.

It is understood that the New York Medical Society, with the approval of the American Medical Association, has worked out the details of a voluntary pre-payment medical indemnity insurance plan. Under the requirements of the new code, the subscriber is permitted to pick his own hospital and his own physician, so that the personal relationship between the professional man and his client is preserved.

Under the new provisions relating to industrial insurance, a company issuing industrial policies will be required to provide for the naming of a beneficiary by the insured and to pay the proceeds to the beneficiary if the policy is surrendered within thirty days after death. The use of clauses which will forfeit the insurance in the case of non-disclosure of minor ailments by the applicant for insurance is prohibited.

Notified of Benefits

In order that policyholders who default in payment after they have become entitled to substantial benefits may be informed of these benefits, the company is required to send them notice thereof. The limitations upon children's insurance and endowment insurance on the industrial plan, as enacted in 1938, are continued in the new code.

There are numerous other changes designed to further protect the insuring public and provide better insurance service and supervision. The provisions relating to the terms and the enforcement of insurance contracts have hitherto been scattered throughout the insurance law without adequate cross-references, and often presented the representatives of policyholders with a small problem of legal research. In the new code these provisions have all been drawn together in one article.

There are some new provisions in the code regulating the activities of insurance agents and insurance brokers. Life insurance agents who have not heretofore been licensed will be required to pass a written examination, given by the insurance department, before being licensed for the first time. The full-time agents of fraternal benefit societies, hitherto exempted, are required to obtain licenses, and are subject to the usual supervision of the insurance department.

Industrial agents are also brought under the new law. Fire, marine and casualty agents hereafter seeking licenses will be allowed to choose the special lines of insurance in which they wish to operate, and will be required to pass examinations only in the branches so chosen. The new law also extends the term of the agent's license from one to two years. The fiduciary character of the agent's and broker's position with respect to money received from policyholders is expressly recognized in the new law. The broker is made the agent of the company in collecting the first premium under a policy delivered by him.

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Established 1871

ROBERT RAE,
General Manager

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am considering the purchase of a sickness and accident policy from the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association with head office for Canada at Toronto.

What appeals to me in the contract issued by this company is that the illness and accident benefits are payable for life so that in case of permanent disability I would receive the monthly benefit for life.

Will you give me your opinion of this company? Is it perfectly safe? Has it in the past paid its claims promptly and do you consider that it will be able to do so in the future?

—T. L. C., Prince Albert, Sask.

Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association of Omaha, Nebraska, with Canadian head office at Toronto, has been in business since 1910, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since December 11, 1934. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$140,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

At the end of 1938 its total assets in Canada were \$379,947.96, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$209,729.90, showing a surplus here of \$170,218.06. Its total income in Canada in 1938 was \$542,300.97, and its total expenditure, \$523,137.65. Its head office financial statement showed total assets of \$7,469,085, and total liabilities of \$6,869,085, leaving a surplus over all liabilities of \$600,000. Canadian policyholders are amply protected, and all claims are readily collectable.

Under its Business and Professional Men's Policy, the clause covering total accident disability benefits for life reads: "If such injuries, as described in the insuring clause, do not result in any of the above mentioned specific losses but shall wholly and continuously disable the insured for one day or more, and so long as the insured lives and suffers said total loss of time, the Association will pay a monthly indemnity at the rate of \$50 per month for the first fifteen days and at the rate of \$100 per month thereafter." This is under Form 100-A.W.

The clause covering confining illness benefits for life reads: "The Association will pay for one day or more, at the rate of \$50 per month for the first fifteen days and at the rate of \$100 per month

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thereafter for disability resulting from disease, the cause of which originates more than thirty days after the effective date of this policy, and which confines the insured continuously within doors and requires regular visits therein by legally qualified physicians; provided said disease necessitates total disability and total loss of time."

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

KIRKLAND Lake Gold Mining Co. continues to increase production, the statement for the nine months ending Sept. 30th, showing an output of \$1,207,462 compared with \$1,057,959 in the corresponding period of 1938. The grade of ore during the period increased to \$16.57 per ton compared with \$15.39 a year ago. An increase in tonnage of mill facilities is planned for early in 1940.

Dividend disbursements from Canadian mines for the first eleven months of the current year will exceed \$74,000,000 an increase of more than \$5,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1938.

Noranda Mines made a net profit of \$8,057,375 in the nine months ended September 30. This is an average of 40 cents per share per month on the issued capital of the company. Gross income for the period was \$16,631,600 compared with \$15,728,900 in the first nine months of the preceding year. Copper production is closely approaching 9,000,000 lbs. per month.

Sylvanite Gold Mines will pay its regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent. on December 30, calling for disbursement of \$164,975 and making a total of \$5,147,223 distributed in dividends by this company.

Toburn Gold Mines, formerly the Tough-Oakes, produced \$108,606 in September, making a total of \$889,195 produced in the first nine months of this year.

Copper producers in Canada have agreed to sell approximately two-thirds of their current copper production to the British government at a fixed price. The price has not been announced but is generally believed to be between 10 and 11 cents per pound. Under this arrangement, the

chief copper producers will have a substantial amount of metal for sale on the domestic or New York market where the price for copper is about 20 per cent. higher than that believed to have ruled in the contract.

For example: International Nickel is to sell some 237,000,000 pounds of copper to the government, and may reasonably have a further 80,000,000 pounds for sale through other channels. Noranda will sell 69,700,000 pounds to the government and may have around 40,000,000 pounds for sale elsewhere. Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company will sell 50,700,000 pounds of copper to the government, and may reasonably have a further 25,000,000 pounds for sale through other channels. Sherritt Gordon Mines will sell 23,800,000 pounds of copper annually to the government and may be expected to have a further 10,000,000 pounds of the metal for sale on the open market. Waite-Amulet is operating on a basis very close to that of Sherritt Gordon. Aldermac is to sell 7,900,000 pounds of copper to the government and may have a further 3,500,000 pound output. Normetal is to sell 6,400,000 pounds under the contract and may have a further 3,000,000 pounds for sale elsewhere.

Copper producers in Canada are thus assured of a fixed price for over 65 per cent. of their current rate of output, and are also permitted to take advantage of any increase in price that may materialize on the open market. In addition to this, the organizations involved are in the position of having co-operated with the British and the Canadian government in the general direction of a successful conclusion of the present war.

Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines in the Yellowknife district in the

Northwest Territories continues to respond to development. By the time navigation opens in the spring the underground work should be far enough advanced to have enabled the management to proceed with transportation of milling equipment to the property. The Kim vein as so far developed appears to carry \$30 in gold per ton across a width of close to two feet. On the other hand, while the more recently discovered Fraser vein is also narrow, yet the trade of ore so far indicated by diamond drilling the Fraser vein shows this deposit to be somewhat richer. This vein has been explored for a length of 540 ft., with one section three feet in width carrying \$45 to the ton for 200 ft. in length. One diamond drill core disclosed a width of two feet carrying almost five ounces of gold to the ton, or \$175 to the ton.

Anglo-Huronian has approximately 48 per cent. of its financial resources invested in shares of Canadian gold mines. Also, a further 36 per cent. is invested in the stocks of United States companies, more particularly, in securities of oil producers. Some eight per cent. is invested in the shares of base metal mining companies in Canada.

Copper output of Canadian mines will be well over 600,000,000 lbs. for the current year, having averaged over 50,000,000 lbs. per month so far during the year. The outlook is that a production of close to 700,000,000 lbs. may materialize for 1940. With the British government having contracted to buy 420,000,000 lbs. of the metal in the coming year, the producers promise to have 280,000,000 lbs. for sale on the world market. The impression is gathered that while the government has entered into a plan to purchase 420,000,000 lbs. annually at a fixed price, yet this does not necessarily mean the government will not also be obliged to buy further quantities of the metal on the open market.

Metal authorities who have been studying the copper situation are now of the opinion that the general market for copper will soon register a sharp reaction to the heavy purchases being made by governments and that small consumers will be obliged to bid the price of the metal to substantially higher levels.

Senator Rouyn has exposed values of \$12 to \$16 per ton across widths of six to eight feet at the 500 ft. level. In addition to this are further widths of lower grade ore. Lateral work has also commenced at the 375 ft. level.

Outlook for the Railways

(Continued from Page 11)

of the loss of short haul traffic to competitors. The average length of haul was 332 miles in 1926, 334 in 1929, 354 in 1936, and 357 in 1938, an increase of 6.3% from 1929 to 1938. The effect of hauling lower-priced freight is shown by the trend of freight revenues in the last column of table V. above. In 1938 freight revenues were 63.8% of normal, compared to ton-miles at 71.6%.

Current Traffic Situation

The current trend of freight traffic is as follows. In July, with industrial production at 102 of the 1923-1925 average, freight car loadings were 69%, according to the Federal Reserve Board. It is quite conceivable that with the repeal of the Neutrality Act in the United States business will attain the level which it reached in 1936 (121 in December). Should production thus improve, the index of car-loadings could quite conceivably rise to 83, a gain of 17%. With such improvement in business the 17% improvement in freight traffic may be exceeded because loadings of farm products and timber have a good outlook now with favorable crop conditions and the large increase in residential building.

No such detailed statistics are available to throw light on the Canadian picture. It is apparent, however, that the trend has been the same, though not so pronounced. Truck competition is not such a factor, nor does pipe line competition as yet exist. However, it is well within the realm of possibility that one will be laid from Calgary to the head of the Lakes, and from Calgary to Vancouver. It is a possibility which the railroads cannot afford to overlook. Bus competition is already an established fact, but since passenger traffic is not an important source of railway revenue, it does not hold the same competitive possibilities as truck and/or pipe line competition.

The war will undoubtedly provide a fillip for the railways, principally through the stimulus which it will provide domestic business. The outlook for earnings is more clouded. From a long-term point of view, to the extent that the war militates against potential immigration to Canada, it will be an adverse factor. A larger population for Canada, bringing with it a growth in industrial activity, holds the key to Canada's railway problem. Freight traffic in Canada for both roads is much less dense, on the average, than for United States roads. It is the development of this traffic which Canada stands so much in need of and which would be a decided boon for Canadian railroads.

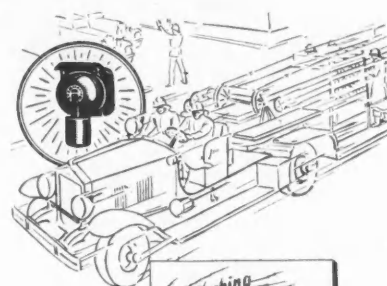
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1911 CONSOLIDATED FIRE & CASUALTY INS. CO.	836,437.
1910 MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORP.	17,070,980.
1851 PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	7,912,269.
1918 BANKERS & SHIPPERS INSURANCE CO.	6,917,632.
1910 JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY	4,415,013.
1865 MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.	6,684,478.
1873 LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY	4,969,546.
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And All Subsidiary Companies

REPORT OF DIRECTORS

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Your Directors submit herewith their eleventh Annual Report on the operations of your Company for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1939, together with a Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profit and Loss and Consolidated Balance Sheet as at July 31, 1939, as certified by your Auditors.

PROFITS

The consolidated net profits for the fiscal year were \$6,566,313.44 as compared with \$7,313,504.45 in the preceding year, both after absorbing all selling, advertising and administration expenses and providing for all accrued taxes. After provision for dividends on the Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series, the profits were equal to \$3.29 per share, as compared with \$3.75 per share in the preceding fiscal year, on the 1,742,645 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

DIVIDENDS

In addition to paying the regular quarterly dividends on the Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series totalling \$832,125, your Directors authorized the payment of four quarterly dividends of 50c. per share on the Common Stock, thereby distributing \$2.00 per share for the year, totalling \$3,485,290.

SURPLUS

Under the By-law creating the Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series, the Company is required on or before February 1st, 1940 and annually thereafter, to appropriate a Sinking Fund for the retirement of such Preferred Stock equal to 3% of the total Preferred Stock issued prior to the close of the preceding fiscal year.

In accordance with the provision of such By-law your Company has complied with the full Sinking Fund requirement effective on February 1st, 1940 by purchasing on the market 5,100 Preferred Shares of a par value of \$50.00, at a cost of \$442,905.08, which amount has been charged against Earned Surplus. Capital Surplus has been credited with \$510,000, representing the par value of the shares retired and cancelled. After providing for dividends and Sinking Fund requirement previously referred to, totalling \$4,760,320.08, the Consolidated Earned Surplus of your Company was increased during the year to \$28,367,383.24, representing a gain of \$1,808,993.36.

SALES

The consolidated net sales of your Company's products show an increase during the year, having amounted to \$84,787,807.12, as compared with \$81,577,919.30 in the previous year.

The consumer demand for quality products continued to increase during the year and your Company's products have more than maintained their enviable position in the markets of the United States and Canada.

The results obtained have been accompanied by the continuation of the Company's policy of maintaining its quality advertising and energetic selling campaigns to the fullest degree. The total cost of these activities has been absorbed in the operating expenses of the fiscal year.

FINANCE

Our financial position has been further strengthened during the year. It will be observed from the Balance Sheet that total current working assets exceeded all liabilities including long term bank loans, by \$40,517,808.50. Working capital has been increased during the year by \$2,774,859.74. The borrowing agreements with your Company's Bankers were renewed during the year at lower interest rates.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The policy of adopting the latest improvements in distillery equipment in order to keep our plants up to the highest degree of efficiency has been continued through the year. Advantageous installations were made, at a net capital expenditure of \$889,254.09, to our plants, principally in connection with improved distillation, fermentation and dried grain equipment and related buildings, together with storage facilities for bottled merchandise. In adopting these improvements it was found desirable to make certain changes in existing buildings and equipment and in this regard the sum of \$304,567.05 has been charged off against the earnings of the year under the caption of Loss on disposal of Capital Assets. The necessary cost of maintaining all our plants at the highest degree of efficiency has been charged in the operating expenses of the fiscal year.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Your Directors accepted during the year an offer on behalf of the Bronfman family, major stockholders of your Company, to purchase 5,000 shares of Preferred Stock at its par value of \$100, and accrued dividends, per share, thus increasing the total issue of Preferred Stock to \$17,000,000. As previously stated 5,100 shares of Preferred Stock were retired and cancelled out of Sinking Fund appropriations, thereby reducing the total outstanding Preferred Stock to 164,900 shares as at July 31st last. Since the close of the fiscal year we have similarly purchased and retired an additional 800 shares.

Your Directors are pleased to again record their appreciation of the continued loyalty and faithful service of all the officials and employees of the Company.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

S. BRONFMAN,
President.

Montreal, October 23rd, 1939

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS AND PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1939

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN CURRENCY)

Earned surplus, balance July 31, 1938	\$84,787,807.12	\$26,561,389.88
Sales, less freight and allowances	58,144,838.45	
Less: Cost of goods sold		\$26,642,968.67
Miscellaneous income, discounts, exchange, etc.	149,608.54	
	\$26,792,577.21	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$16,397,507.20	
Director's fee	1,000.00	
Salaries of executives including those of subsidiary companies	381,907.37	
Legal fees	200,316.86	
Interest (net)	393,878.48	
Provision for depreciation (see footnote)	153,166.05	
Loss on disposal of capital assets	304,567.05	
Loss on liquidation of a subsidiary company, including goodwill \$19,065.25	72,022.46	
	17,904,365.47	
Profit before provision for income and profits taxes	\$ 8,888,211.74	
Provision for income and profits taxes	2,321,898.30	
Balance of profits for the year ending July 31, 1939		6,566,313.44
		\$33,127,703.32
Deduct:		
Dividends on Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% series	\$ 832,125.00	
Dividends on Common Stock	3,485,290.00	
Appropriated for retirement of Preferred Stock 5% series	442,905.08	
	4,760,320.08	
Earned surplus at July 31, 1939, per balance sheet		\$28,367,383.24

NOTE: Depreciation provided during the year amounted to \$1,100,178.72 of which \$947,012.67 has been charged to cost of production and \$153,166.05 as above.

Consolidated Balance Sheet, July 31, 1939

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN CURRENCY)

ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash in banks and on hand	\$ 1,983,025.01	
Accounts receivable after providing for doubtful accounts	8,820,616.12	
Deposits on grain futures contracts (the aggregate amount of the contracts was \$1,373,100.00, market value \$1,195,675.00)	304,287.74	
Inventories of whiskies and spirits as shown by Government records, warehouse reports and physical inventories, valued at cost including duty, taxes and freight where such have been paid, and inventories of raw materials and supplies at cost of purchase	41,663,794.70	
	\$52,471,723.57	
Unexpired Insurance and other items chargeable to Future Operations	923,070.53	
Investments, at cost less reserve:		
Quoted securities, at approximate market value	\$ 16,681.61	
Unquoted securities	5,133.90	
	21,815.51	
Land and Buildings, Plant, Machinery and Equipment, at cost with the exception of certain properties which are carried at depreciated reproductive appraisal values of \$888,192.51 as determined by the Canadian Appraisal Company Limited at November 1, 1926, plus subsequent additions at cost, less: Reserves for depreciation and amortization	\$19,057,098.39	
	5,718,085.29	
	13,339,013.10	
Trade-Marks, Bottling and Blending Rights and Goodwill, stated at the excess of the declared value of 1,500,000 shares of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited issued in March 1928, in exchange for the entire issued capital of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Limited and Distillers Corporation Limited over the net tangible assets of those companies as shown by their books at the date of the exchange, plus subsequent additions	10,691,172.92	
	\$77,446,795.63	
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities:		
Notes payable to banks	\$ 2,500,000.00	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,643,664.71	
Dividend on Cumulative Preferred Stock, payable August 1, 1939	207,000.00	
Provision for Federal, Provincial, State and Municipal taxes in Canada and the United States	3,526,320.89	
	\$ 7,876,985.60	
Advances under Bank Credit Agreement Maturing July 12, 1944 (Unsecured) repayable in United States currency	5,000,000.00	
Capital Stock:		
Cumulative Preferred Stock:		
Authorized—200,000 shares of Cumulative Preferred Stock of the par value of \$100.00 each		
United States currency	\$20,000,000.00	
Issued—Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% series of the par value of \$100.00 each United States currency, redeemable at the option of the Board of Directors at \$105.00 per share United States currency		
165,000 shares issued as at July 31, 1939	\$16,500,000.00	
5,000 shares issued during the year ending July 31, 1939	500,000.00	
170,000 shares	\$17,000,000.00	
5,100 shares redeemed during the year ending July 31, 1939	510,000.00	
164,900 shares	\$16,490,000.00	
Common Stock without nominal or par value:		
Authorized—2,300,000 shares		
Issued—1,742,645 shares	19,202,426.79	
NOTE: Options covering 20,000 shares of common stock at \$22.00 per share have been given to certain officers of United States subsidiary companies. Warrants to purchase until October 31, 1941, 164,900 shares of common stock at \$30.00—\$32.00 United States currency per share, have been issued to the holders of the Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% series.		
Surplus:		
Capital surplus arising from the redemption of Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% series	\$ 510,000.00	
Earned surplus, as per statement attached	28,367,383.24	
	\$28,877,383.24	
	\$77,446,795.63	

NOTE: In addition to the liability for taxes included in the above consolidated balance sheet, taxes, computed at present rates, of approximately \$500,000.00 would be payable on the receipt by the Parent Company of the total combined surplus of subsidiary companies in the U.S.A. The necessity for a complete distribution of these combined net surpluses may never arise, and the policy will be followed of providing for such taxes, as may arise, in the fiscal year in which dividends are received by the Parent Company.

NOTE: A very substantial majority of the assets, liabilities, sales and earnings reflected in the above Consolidated Balance Sheet and related Surplus and Profit and Loss statement are located in or originate in the United States. These statements are as usual expressed in Canadian currency, which at July 31, 1939 was on a parity with United States currency.

Approved on Behalf of the Board:

S. BRONFMAN, Director.
H. F. WILLKIE, Director.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited and its subsidiary companies as at July 31, 1939, and the consolidated statement of earned surplus and profit and loss for the fiscal year ending on that date. In connection therewith we examined or tested accounting records of the companies and other supporting evidence and reviewed the system of accounting control and procedures of the companies, by methods and to the extent we deemed appropriate, and obtained all the information and explanations which we required, but we did not make a detailed audit of the transactions.

We report that, in our opinion, based upon such examination, the attached consolidated balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with the preceding year, a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited and its subsidiary companies as at July 31, 1939, and that the attached statement of consolidated earned surplus and profit and loss correctly sets forth the results of operations for the year ending on that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

Montreal, October 18, 1939

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Auditors



R. T. MOHAN, who has been elected president and chief executive officer of General Foods, Limited. For the past year he has served as vice president and general manager.

Britain's Ministry of Economic Warfare

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

In the last war Britain had a Ministry of Blockade; now—though blockade is still the main purpose—she has a Ministry of Economic Warfare, signaling the wider scope of Britain's other-than-military war operations in 1939.

In this article Mr. Layton tells us something of what this ministry is doing, and why.

IT DOES not do to underestimate the value of economic warfare as a weapon in the hands of the Allies; nor does it do to overestimate it.

The effect of using purely military weapons is easy to define and the scope of their influence is clearly demarcated. Artillery may destroy an enemy concentration of armaments; raiding aircraft may disperse a mobilization of men, or destroy military weapons, or terrorize a locality; infantry may push back the enemy line.

Economic warfare is designed to achieve, though not directly, all the effects which military weapons may, and it has an inestimable importance of its own. It may take away the means of building guns, and making shells and aircraft, and it may injure irreparably the capacity of the enemy to feed, clothe, and equip his troops.

Over and above these things, however, it may also exert so great an influence on the civil population—an influence which is largely psychological—that it effectively attacks that most essential sinew of war, the will to fight.

Allies' Whip-Hand

Great Britain and France hold the whip hand in this sphere. German U-boats were stationed, even before war began, along Great Britain's merchant shipping routes. As soon as war began they did their best, with all the German disregard for the humanities, to disturb the flow of goods and commodities to the Allies. Germany, too, knows the value of economic war, and if she has no means with which to employ the weapon with appreciable effect she attempts to atone for the deficiency by destructive savagery.

Not so Great Britain and France. The British Navy has established a blockade of Germany which recognizes every tenet of international law, but it is not the less effective for being thus organized. Behind the vastly complicated work of blockade there is the Ministry of Economic Warfare, which was fully prepared to begin operations on the outbreak of war. The Ministry is a development from the Ministry of Blockade which came into being in 1916 and which played an immeasurable part in the last war.

Neutral Shipping

Blockade does not mean merely the closing of enemy ports to shipping. It means also examining neutral shipping. This in itself is not a difficult operation, not only because the British Navy has the power to do it, but also because it uses the power in such a manner as not to offend neutral opinion. It is the intelligence work behind the manoeuvres which is really remarkable.

The Ministry of Economic Warfare has the job of finding out the ultimate destinations of cargoes shipped in neutral vessels. This job involves a very full analysis of what constitutes normal movements of the imports and exports of neutrals, because suspicion must rest where it can be shown that a movement is out of the ordinary. The work entails the amassing of comprehensive data about the trade and production of neutral countries, and of their relations with the enemy.

It must be understood that the seizure of cargoes condemned by the Prize Court is not only a net loss to the enemy but also a net gain to the Allied cause.

In the first five weeks of war Great Britain secured 315,000 tons of materials intended ultimately for German consumption, while the French took 150,000 tons. These figures counteract the losses sustained by the Allies through U-boat attacks, and when they are given the double value to which they are entitled, because Germany not only loses the amount but the Allies secure it, the balance is certainly on the credit side of the

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thus obtained is the cheapest and best known to civilization, and the value of the natural gas to the State and to its citizens is many millions of dollars; that since the discovery of said gas deposits in 1886 immense sums of money have come into the State and have been invested in large manufacturing interests and other sums of money belonging to the people of the State of Indiana have been invested in similar enterprises causing a great increase in population, principally in the territory underlying which said gas is found. Many cities in and adjacent to the gas territory, including those named, are wholly dependent for fuel upon natural gas, and for that reason the people of the State of Indiana are interested in the protection of the natural gas supply. The Plaintiff claimed that if the gas supply is husbanded and protected it will last for many years and continue to furnish the various cities named with abundant fuel, and the population, wealth, and other material interests of the State will continue to be benefited and enhanced, and the comfort, happiness and enjoyment of the people of the State greatly increased. In the claims made there was recognition of the effect of waste upon the common supply, and the Court in ruling said that the Indiana law—is a Statute protecting private property and preventing it from being taken by one of the common owners without regard to the enjoyment of the others.

To me this Indiana case is very interesting from several standpoints. It shows what a natural gas or oil industry has meant in the early development of industries in Indiana by attracting capital, and increasing employment and population. Experience shows the same thing has happened in other places where oil was discovered.

It is also very interesting especially, when one considers that here in Alberta we have been trying, or at least talking about conserving gas waste for about 15 years. This question of gas waste was first mentioned in the House of Commons in 1927 by G. G. Coote, who is now a director of the Bank of Canada. I may say that Mr. Coote told me last summer that back in 1927 gas engineers from Chicago advised him that if the gas from the Turner Valley Field were marketed instead of burned it would pay off all of Alberta's bonded indebtedness.

However, strange and unaccountable as it may seem, I am told that both past and present governments at both Ottawa and Edmonton will not allow Alberta gas to be piped either to the U.S.A. or neighboring provinces but they do allow it to be wasted. Our present conservation Board is doing a great deal in the way of conserving gas and eliminating waste and their recent order, last week, is a further step in that direction. In this matter of gas conservation Mr. LeSueur told the Royal Commission that his companies, both Imperial and Royalite as a conservation policy had purchased in 1933 all naphtha or gas wells in the central and northern parts of the Turner Valley field and as a result of protecting these wells to about the available market, the City of Calgary and district according to various consulting gas engineers was assured of a gas supply for at least 30 years.

Western Oil

(Continued from Page 13)

is also worth mentioning here again that several of Canada's drillers were taken to Russia and various parts of the world and drilled the discovery wells in several new fields.

Coming back to Dr. Frey the first Conservation law dealing with and curtailing gas waste was passed by the state of Indiana about 1893. This law prohibited the flow of gas from a gas or oil well into the air. The law was contested in the courts and here is a quotation from the plaintiff before the U.S. Supreme Court.

"The fuel supplied by natural gas



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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 11, 1939

A Canadian Camera Shows How Russia's People Live



DURING HIS VISIT TO RUSSIA two years ago Col. George Drew kept his camera busy as well as his inquiring tongue and his notebook. All these photographs were taken by him, and constitute merely a small fraction of his collection.

TOP LEFT is a village scene in the great plains around Moscow; if it were placed in a collection of photographs of some Ontario city taken "Fifty Years Ago" it would cause little surprise, but it represents rural Russia now. RIGHT, the Palace of People's Commissars in Moscow, the one important new building of the Soviet regime; at its right is the old Nobles' Club, now the Courthouse in which are held the great political trials; for taking this picture with a telephoto lens Col. Drew ran foul of the OGPU and was held for some time.

SECOND ROW LEFT, sidewalk in front of one of the Torgsin stores; the window-dressing was done some years previously and is never changed, which is why nobody pays any attention to it except the visiting peasants. RIGHT, a collective well.

THIRD ROW LEFT, a church about fifty miles from Moscow, undamaged but neglected. RIGHT, the church of Kolomenskoye on the Moscow River, over 300 years old and the tallest in Russia, originally built as a watch-tower to command the eastern plains.

BOTTOM, the granary of a collective farm, very old and built for exactly the same function in a Mir or agricultural commune; a typical peasant lad; and a Moscow street with old buildings and new traffic lights—but no traffic.



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MUSICAL EVENTS

Heifetz Deserts Beaten Track

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE recital by that most flawless of violinists, Jascha Heifetz, which opened the Celebrity Concert Series in Massey Hall was doubly interesting. It was not only a demonstration of the powers of one of the greatest of virtuosos, but a revelation of much beautiful and unfamiliar music. Obviously Heifetz is not content with his laurels as a supreme executant; he is a musician of true initiative who desires to widen the horizons of his listeners. He is a native of Vilna, Lithuania, which has been much in the news of late, and was 38 last February. Many will recall the sensation he created when he first came to America from Petrograd in 1917, the year of the Russian Revolution. Such a new talent as his had not been heard for a full generation, and there has been but one sensation to equal it since; the appearance of the boy child violinist Yehudi Menuhin, born in that very year.

After the first New York appearance of Heifetz in 1917, James G. Hunkeler described him as the most marmoreal of artists. After twenty-two years he still, when he sets the violin under his chin, gives the impression of a statue, impassively pouring forth glorious flights of tone. When he acknowledges applause it is still with a solemn obeisance; but though outwardly cold, his tone shows that there must be floods of fervent emotion inside. Needless to expand on the glory of his bowing, the loveliness of his harmonics, his union of brilliance and poetry. He is an embodied textbook on how the violin should be played. At this recital he was fortunately associated with a pianist of beautiful quality, Emmanuel Bay, and together they gave a noble example of classical execution in Beethoven's Sonata No. 7 in C minor. The only other traditional numbers were a Bach Prelude, played with marvelous attack and superb authority, and a Wieniawski Polonaise calling for the full battery of technical resources.

The rest of the program was fresh; a charming Habanera by Ravel, a stirring Marche by Prokofiev, a Concerto in one movement by Conus. Unfortunately the program did not say which Conus. Three brothers of that name, Georg, Julius and Leo, were pupils in the Moscow Conservatory in the seventies, and all were composers. This Concerto was probably by Georg Conus, born in 1862 and the most brilliant of the three. It has the quality of an infinitely extended and fiery cadenza, vibrant with emotion at all times, apparently the outpouring of a revolutionary temperament; and it was flawlessly rendered. More interesting was the "Much Ado About Nothing" Suite of Erich Wolfgang Korngold, one of the most gifted of living composers. A list of composers, past and present, who have been inspired by Shakespeare would be enormous, but few have caught the jocund spirit of Shakespearean comedy in equal degree. In that sense Korngold's Suite has the qualities of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream." It includes a piquant episode "Maidens in the Bridal Chamber," a captivating "March of The Constables," in which Dogberry is visualized, an idyllic "Garden Scene," and a stimulating hornpipe entitled "Mummery." One feels confident in predicting that this Suite, so delicate, elegant, humorous, melodious, and so infused with imagination, so truly Shakespearean, will survive for the delight of posterity.

works for piano and orchestra, Dohnanyi's "Variations on a Nursery Rhyme" and "Rapsodia Sinfonica" by the Spanish composer Joaquin Turina. The latter work was introduced to the English speaking world by the English pianist, Clarence Raybould, through whose good offices the score was secured for use at Montreal. Both works are of rare and colorful quality and Miss Buxton proved herself a pianist of broad technical equipment and intellectual authority.

At the opening event of the winter series of Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montreal last week, Dr. Wilfrid Pelletier conducted Sergei Rachmaninoff's Symphony in E minor. It is a noble work, rich in melodic inspiration and broad in style. The Tchaikowsky influence is apparent, but that does not diminish its qualities of appeal. Rachmaninoff's songs and piano compositions are so popular on recital programs that the fact that he is the composer of four of the finest of modern symphonies is sometimes forgotten. This work was the major feature of the broadcast half of Dr. Pelletier's program, which also included Mozart's "Little Night Music."

Choirs Get Busy

"Cathedral Singers," a quasi-religious broadcast, is now being heard from All Saints Church, Winnipeg, on Tuesday nights. It is under the direction of the well-known choral conductor and composer, W. H. Anderson, with Hugh Bancroft at the organ.

The newly formed Metropolitan Choir of Winnipeg, conducted by H. J. Sadler, plans the revival next spring of a British choral work which, so far as is known, has not been heard in Canada in several decades. It is Sir Arthur Sullivan's cantata "The Golden Legend," based on Longfellow's poem and originally performed at the Leeds Festival in 1886. The first London production at Royal Albert Hall some time later was attended by Queen Victoria, her first appearance at a public concert since the death of the Prince Consort a quarter of a century previously. Madame Albani, the Canadian prima donna, who was a close friend of Her Majesty, was credited with inducing her to attend. It is amusing to recall that, coming a year after the phenomenal success of "The Mikado," the production of "The Golden Legend" was heralded by critics as a return of Sullivan to "higher things." Not only Albani but another Canadian singer, the famous tenor Whitney Mockridge, was prominently identified with "The Golden Legend" fifty years ago. For many years the cantata has been regarded as "old fashioned"; but at Winnipeg Mr. Sadler proposes to give it new life by presenting it as a dramatic pageant. This method of revamping celebrated works has been very popular in London of late years. A notable example was the presentation of Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah" in pageant form at Royal Albert Hall five years ago; and the "Hiawatha Trilogy" of Coleridge Taylor has frequently been presented in this way.

Sherbrooke, Que., possesses an organization devoted to old English music known as the St. Francis Madrigal Singers. Recently it appeared in Montreal under the auspices of the local centre of the Canadian College of Organists and sang a program of beautiful lyrics by Morley, Byrd, Gibbons, Wilbye, Weelkes and Edwards.

Provincial Competitions

Despite war conditions, Musical Competition Festivals of wide scope will be held in five Canadian provinces next spring: Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. In addition there will be a considerable number of smaller regional festivals. The Quebec event, which runs for ten days beginning March 6, at Montreal, embraces French and English literature and

Orchestras in Montreal

The first concert of the Montreal Orchestra's present season took place on November 5, with Dr. Douglas Clark, founder of the organization, conducting. The soloist was the American pianist Eugenia Buxton, who has won fame on both sides of the Atlantic by the novelty of her programs. She played two unfamiliar



T. J. CRAWFORD, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O., organist of Timothy Eaton Memorial Church, who will give the second in a series of six Organ Musicals arranged by the Casavant Society of Toronto, in the Eaton Auditorium on Saturday afternoon, November 18.

dictation as well as music. Among new classes, added by request of the English section, are two for Anglican Church Ritual and one for Elizabethan madrigals. The array of eight adjudicators will be headed by Her Excellency, Lady Tweedsmuir, who will judge the finals of English literary works. Adjudicator of French literary works is Maurice Genvoix, Paris. The dictation judges are Mrs. Dorsey Zimmerman and Mme. Jeanne Varney, both of the staff of Columbia University, New York. The purely musical adjudicators are M. H. Potiron, of Montmartre Basilica, Paris; Dr. C. H. Moody, organist and choirmaster of Ripon Cathedral; John Goss, and Bernard Naylor of London. The three latter will later adjudicate Western Festivals. Dr. Moody ranks second in seniority among the cathedral organists of England. He is a widely known writer on music and formerly used the pen-name of Coulhart Brayton. His books, "The Evolution of Ecclesiastical Music" and "The Choir-boy in the Making," are regarded as standard among choirmasters.

Anna Macdonald, well-known Halifax pianist, is giving a series of Sunday afternoon recitals over the Maritime network. Her first program was devoted to modern British composers, Myra Hess, John Ireland, York Bowen and Tobias Matthay.

The eminent and versatile Spanish musician Jose Iturbi is one of the conductors of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra this year. Rochester, owing to the largesse of the late George Eastman, has enjoyed the services of several international celebrities. Many have forgotten that Jan Sibelius once conducted the Rochester Orchestra for two or three seasons; but because his temperament demands seclusion and woodland scenes, he found himself unhappy in a modern industrial city. Sibelius is now the national hero of Finland. Recently the pension voted him by the Government of that republic was augmented by a large gift of money, subscribed by all classes of people.

The outbreak of war interfered seriously with the plans of the famous American tenor, Richard Crooks. He was booked for thirty concerts in Holland and Scandinavian countries, and went abroad in the summer with this prospect in view. He is now back in America much sooner than he had expected, but is finding plenty of demands for his services.

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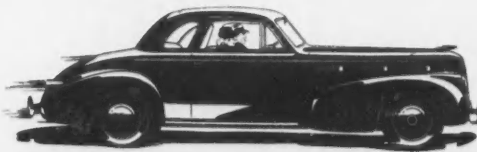
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THE FILM PARADE

The Movies Take a Look at the Soul

IT MUST be admitted that there's precious little spiritual uplift on the screen these days, all taken up as it is with scrambled comedy, Clare Booth women and Jamaica Inn cut-throats. As far as I know Mr. Lloyd Douglas is the only writer for the screen who starts out with a moral abstraction and works it up into a plot. All the rest begin with a plot and use the moral as a sort of polishing-rag to finish up with. But Mr. Douglas goes right ahead with his magnificent obsession—white banners flying, green light straight ahead—bringing great truths home to the movie-masses and illustrating them with the screen's most exorbitantly-rated figures—Robert Taylor, Irene Dunne, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Errol Flynn, and now Akim Tamiroff and Dorothy Lamour.

We really ought to be grateful to the author I suppose for the opportunity he gives us to acquire spiritual growth under practically painless conditions. Mr. Douglas's premises are all strong and challenging and his conclusions are as comfortable as a Dunlopillo chair. Be good and you will be happy. Be strong and cour-

ageous and your invention will go through the patent office and you'll have money in the bank. Affirm the existence of the human soul and you'll have Dorothy Lamour to be your bride.

The Reverse Effect

It should leave one exalted and radiant. But there's something about the deep plushy texture of these cinema sermons that always makes me feel bad—inclined to think the worst possible of my fellow-creatures, irritable and grudging with the ragged little newsboy at the corner who is trying to sell me a used copy of Liberty. I hope there aren't many like me and I'm sure there can't be because Mr. Douglas is doing splendidly with his screen parables. According to reports he is already at work on the legend of Pygmalion and Galatea, and I can see already how it's going to shape up. Galatea will be a moral derelict, a real waterfront type, with slave bracelets and a chewed ermine fur-piece. And Pygmalion will be a

brilliant young surgeon (practically all Mr. Douglas's heroes are brilliant young surgeons) who rescues her and sets her up with a hat shop and leaves her with white banners flying and a substantial corner on the retail millinery trade.

Oh dear. Well there's no use borrowing trouble. Let's take our brilliant young surgeons one at a time. In "Disputed Passage" he is Dr. John Wesley Beaven, protégé of the famous Dr. "Tubby" Forster. Dr. Forster (Akim Tamiroff) is one of these great surgical geniuses we're always meeting on the screen these days. He's crusty and he's mean, but he can lay a brain-pan open with one stroke of the scalpel and have the patient stitched up and back in the surgical ward while the students are still trying to grasp the preamble. For Dr. Forster is never too busy with his sponges and scalpels to throw an unkind word to his students. (It's a part for Lionel Barrymore really, but Mr. Barrymore probably couldn't be spared from his medical practice in the Kildare series.)

Dr. Forster, of course, doesn't believe in the existence of the soul, and very soon young Dr. Beaven doesn't believe in it either. Yet it seems that the more Dr. Beaven falls under Dr. Forster's cold rationalistic influence, the smarter he gets at surgical diagnosis. (Nothing to be alarmed about at this, however. It's just the author playing fair in the early stages with both sides of the argument.) Then Dr. Beaven meets up with a beautiful female patient suffering from an old gunshot wound. Her name is Audrey, she has a mysterious Oriental background, she talks a sort of cultivated double-talk, and she is Dorothy La-



NORINA GRECO, young soprano of the San Carlo Opera Co. who sings the role of Leonora in "Il Trovatore" at Massey Hall, on Wednesday night, November 15. New York and Chicago critics have recently commented that since last season, Fortune Gallo's latest "operatic find" has blossomed, as predicted, into an artist, no less than a gifted soprano.

mour. One look at Audrey and young Dr. Beaven throws all his mechanistic theories out the window. And as far as Dr. Forster is concerned he might as well have thrown his tool-kit along with them.

Mechanical Uplift

It takes a miracle to bring Dr. Forster round. And Dorothy passes the miracle. When the hero lies comatose from brain concussion Dorothy suddenly appears and recalls him to consciousness right under the nose of Dr. Forster whose famous brain operation has failed to work. This cracks the Doctor's skepticism right across; though he hadn't shown a quiver of surprise a minute before to have Dorothy turn up without explanation and right in the nick of time, at an obscure village somewhere in the middle of China.

There may be great surgeons just as unpleasant and fanatical as Dr. Forster, though I don't see how the greatest of them could be quite so ubiquitous—he gets the call in New York and is in Central China in time for an emergency operation. And as for Dorothy Lamour, if she is a Chinese political mystic, then I am Madame Chiang Kai Chek.

It's possible that some people will be convinced by Mr. Douglas's treatise that the human soul really exists. All I can say is that I went to "Disputed Passage" assuming in a loose



COE GLADE, the tempestuous young singer now inexorably identified with the title-role of "Carmen" which will be presented by the San Carlo Opera Company at Massey Hall on Thursday night, November 16.



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THE CAMERA

These Books Will Be Helpful

BY "JAY"

WITH the intention of revising his previous book "Pictorial Photography, its Principles and Practice," Paul L. Anderson found there had been such a tremendous growth in the interest in photography since 1917 when his former book was published, that he thought it best first to adapt a new title, "The Technique of Pictorial Photography" and then to rewrite rather than revise. The result is a new book which covers intelligently every new phase of the hobby.

It is interesting to glance through the pages of the first book, and then study the new one. We see the increase in knowledge of technical progress, the improvement in materials and apparatus. Some of the information included in the older book, especially the theoretical discussion, has been retained, but in general the rewriting has been so general as to justify the completely new volume. J. B. Lippincott of Toronto are the publishers.

Wildfowling With a Camera

Another Lippincott publication is Miss Lorene Squire's remarkable book of bird photography. Lorene Squire is to duck photography what Richard E. Bishop is to duck etching; both are masters in their chosen fields. Miss Squire took up shooting ducks with a camera because she could not bring herself to shoot them with a gun. To get the many fine pictures in her book, she braved dust storms and heavy rains and was only frightened when a field mouse ran over her hand.

She has lived all her life in the vicinity of the sloughs and creeks and water holes of Kansas where wild ducks and geese pause in their migratory flights. Her opportunities to study their habits were many, and her interest was just as great. Some ten years ago she acquired a camera in order to permanently record her observations, and since that time her reputation has increased, until today it is safe to say her work ranks far above that of all others.

Most of the illustrations in this book were taken in our own Canadian north, where Miss Squire is now a well known person. Photographers interested in this fascinating side of the hobby of photography will find this book an inspiration and a guide.

Make Your Own Movies

Longmans, Green and Co., of Toronto are the publishers of a new text book on movie making. For beginner or amateur this will answer that ever perplexing question, "What will I do next?"

Here are found ideas for home and family movies and vacation reels, to tell pictorially and dramatically the story of travel; ideas for those interested in nature studies, and for the business man who wants to use his camera as a means to promote his interests.

The book is full of practical information concerning the camera, necessary gadgets, extra lenses, and other means to better movie-making. While I am not by any means advanced in this side of photography, I read with continued interest every page of the book, and was inspired to go out and take my first reel of personal interest movies. Guided by the suggestions offered, the results were so gratifying that I am now completing the second. I am hoping the bug of movie will not bite too hard.



THE 1940 CARS. Handsomely re-styled is this year's De Soto as exemplified in the four door sedan shown above. Mechanical improvements and luxurious interior finish all make for added pleasure and safety for the owner.



HIZI KOYKE, petite Japanese soprano, who plays the role of Cho Cho San in "Madame Butterfly" which the San Carlo Opera Company will present at Massey Hall on Tuesday evening, November 14.

but this book by Arthur Gale and King Pessels has something that gets you.

Readers' Prints

Some weeks ago I offered the suggestion that readers of this department who thought their prints had that certain thing which others might want to enjoy, should send them in to the Editor for his opinion. Many responded and while a few prints did have the requirements, others were just records of pure personal interest.

Miss E. Madge Smith of Fredericton, N.B., sent in five last week and each print had a story to tell. Unfortunately they had to be back in Fredericton by November 10 so we were unable to publish any, but later if Miss Smith will return one or two of them we will give them space.

Alex Whyte of St. Catharines also sends in a print and some really worthwhile advice. His letter I quote in full:

"At the present season before old man winter opens his offensive on a major scale, scenes like this are common enough in rural Ontario if you care to get up early enough in the morning to go scouting with a camera. This one which on an ordinary day has no pictorial value whatever was taken on the new Queen Elizabeth Highway between Vineland and Jordan."

Too bad, Alex, your print is so good it cannot be reproduced. The detail is so fine, and the subject matter so delicate that all would be lost, but congratulations for a piece of work worthy of the best in photography. I would like to suggest that you use it for your Christmas card, and in that way your friends will enjoy with you a beautiful picture.

TRAVELERS

Lady Kingsmill has returned to Ottawa from her summer house at Portland-on-the-Rideau and has taken up her residence in Mackay Street, New Edinburgh, for the winter.

Marchesa Rossi Longhi, wife of the Royal Italian Consul in Canada, who spent the summer in Italy, has returned to Ottawa.

Mrs. William Dobie, Miss Kathleen Williamson and Mrs. Martin Birk have returned to Toronto from Saginaw, Michigan, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Harley.

Autumn's embers warm the sea air at CHALFONTE- HADDON HALL

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PORTS OF CALL

Sport and Rest In Georgia's Golden Isles

BY ELIZABETH THOMPSON

FIRST streaks of grey dawn on November 1 saw eager hunters advancing through swamplands and piney woods in Georgia to take advantage of the opening of hunting season—twenty days earlier than usual.

Simultaneous with the opening of hunting season each year is a rapid rise of interest in anything pertaining to rods and guns at Sea Island, central and loveliest of the Golden Isles off Georgia's southern coast.

Many hunting and skeet shooting enthusiasts are always included among guests in the Sea Island colony of 100 attractive homes, or at The Cloister, one of the country's most distinctive resort hotels. Already the number of daily shooters has multiplied at the Sea Island Gun Club, with its two complete lay-outs and convenient clubhouse. Attracting keen competition this month will be the old-fashioned Turkey Shoot to be held at the Gun Club, while the highlight of the skeet year is the Annual Spring Skeet Tournament always held in April and assembling many of the country's best known skeet enthusiasts. Although guests at Sea Island often hunt on the nearby mainland, where dove shoots are held at day break and quail shooting is good, most of the hunting is done at the Sea Island Hunting Preserve, an hour by boat or two hours by motor south of Sea Island on the mainland also.

Embracing 65,000 acres of primitive forest, the Sea Island Hunting Preserve, affords keen sport with native wild turkey furnishing the biggest thrill, and deer, quail, dove, marsh hen, wild cat, and other game in abundance. Rustic enough to satisfy any hunter is the Hunting Lodge, overlooking the Inland Waterway, and furnishing finest accommodations coupled with delicious southern cookery. License, dogs, and transportation on preserve are at nominal charges. Guests may go to the Preserve from The Cloister or, as most do, they can go directly there by



SHOOTING DURING A TOURNAMENT at the Sea Island Gun Club, Sea Island, Georgia, one of the South's leading skeet centres.

—Photo by Terhune.

plane to Jacksonville, by Seaboard railroad to Woodbine, Ga., where Preserve cars will meet them upon request; by Atlantic Coastal Highway (U.S. 17) to Colesburg, where guides can meet them, by yacht to the Preserve dock, capable of taking yachts up to 10-foot draft.

The Seaside Nine

Hunting and skeet shooting are only two in the complete array of southern sports at top-form. Those famous golf architects, Colt and Allison, designed the Sea Island Golf Club course, where you can pit your Inland game on the first nine against your play on the strictly seaside second nine. The Golf Club occupies the site once that of "Retreat," a famous ante-bellum plantation where long-staple Sea Island cotton was grown. The present Club House, re-

built from the "Retreat" corn barn, is a favorite setting for informal parties. No sport at Sea Island surpasses in popularity lazy sunning on the beach or protected deck surrounding the fresh-water swimming, varied with plunges in the surf and swims in the pool. Loathe to leave their bronzing even to eat, many groups remain on the beach and enjoy picnic lunches sent over by The Cloister in place of their mid-days meals there.

Washboard Orchestra

Beach suppers, with long tables placed on sand dunes crested with sea oats, usually feature seafoods prepared in typical coastal fashion and served with all accompaniments from long buffets and grills. Picturesque indeed are the Island negro members of the "Washboard Orchestra," which often appears at these affairs, playing anything from spirituals to "Tiger Rag" with their innate sense of rhythm, melodious voices, and thoroughly original style. One member strums a real Sears-Roebuck washboard with thimbles on his fingers while he puffs a kazook, another thumps a bass viol, a third fingers a banjo, and a trumpet completes the harmony.

Cyclists exploring the winding island pathways or skimming packed beach sands, often take picnic lunches with them, and picnics are again in order when a party is assembled at intervals to make the trip through the Inland Waterway to the Hunting Preserve for luncheon on the Bluff before the lodge.

Tennis on fast-drying Har-Tru and En-Tout-Cas courts on The Cloister lawns is constantly enjoyed with Round Robin Mixed Doubles the favored form of competition. Also the grounds are lawn bowls, archery, miniature golf, putting, croquet, and quoits. Miles of trails bordered by tall pines, palms, and moss-hung oaks invite equestrians to go exploring, and trim light rigs are supplied those wishing to follow the bridle paths with the exertion of riding. Both inshore and deep see fishing, and sailing on the sound, attract devotees.

Overshadowing any of the sports and the varied social program, however, is that greatest of all luxuries—complete relaxation coupled with a sense of well-being. The Cloister's colorful patios and restful lounges are continual lures to utter laziness, to the gathering of friendly groups, or to thoughtful summer.

And Southern Cooking

Probably nothing at Sea Island receives praise to equal that guests give the famous Cloister cuisine—a satisfying blend of Southern Coastal and Continental cookery. The service is super, not just because it is quick and expert, but, so personalized you feel everything is keyed especially to looking after you.

With an intriguing atmosphere of isolation, yet easy accessibility, Sea Island is the answer to you who have longed for an island all your own, yet here you are spared the responsibility

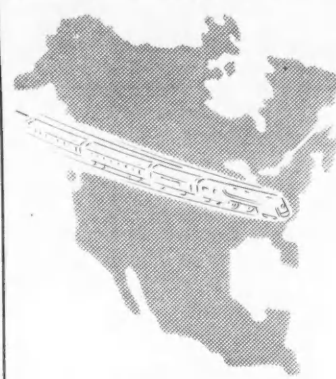
built from the "Retreat" corn barn, is a favorite setting for informal parties. No sport at Sea Island surpasses in popularity lazy sunning on the beach or protected deck surrounding the fresh-water swimming, varied with plunges in the surf and swims in the pool. Loathe to leave their bronzing even to eat, many groups remain on the beach and enjoy picnic lunches sent over by The Cloister in place of their mid-days meals there.

On these mild autumn nights outdoor events constantly hold the spotlight. Every night there's dancing in The Cloister's effective Palm Patio, with a Champagne Dance contest climaxing each week's series of dances. About once a week there is a fresco dinner-dancing on the deck about the swimming pool, which is transformed into a spot of enchantment with indirect lighting beneath



DANCE EXHIBITIONS by the Arthur Murray instructors always attract close attention in the Palm Patio at The Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia.

—Photo by Terhune.



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of ownership. Located ten miles out in the Atlantic Ocean, yet connected to the mainland by a motor causeway at Brunswick, Georgia, Sea Island is now only five hours by air liner from New York.

News this fall and already proving their popularity, are all-expense trips neatly wrapping in a package the costs of an eight-day trip with a round-trip flight Newark to Savannah, via Eastern Air Lines, transportation by car from Savannah to Sea Island; American Plan accommodations at The Cloister, and a sports privilege including golf, tennis, swimming, and cycling. All-expense trips of varying lengths are also offered by three steamship lines—Savannah Line to Savannah; Clyde-Mallory and Merchants and Miners Lines to Jack-

sonville. From these ports Greyhound buses transport passengers to The Cloister. Cloister cars by appointment meet guests arriving by the crack southern trains, the Seaboard at Thalmann; Atlantic Coast Line at Nahant; and Southern at Brunswick.

Perhaps no method of reaching Sea Island is more popular than motor along the Ocean Highway, where there seems amazing little traffic and you can easily make marvelous time even if you include stops at fascinating historical spots such as Charleston, Savannah, and sleepy little Darien. You might even circle by Beaufort, S.C., a little out of the way, between Charleston and Savannah, but one of the most charmingly unspoiled and restful little towns that nestle along the coast.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

ON THE occasion of the birthday of His Majesty King Leopold, His Excellency the Governor-General dined on November 3 at the Belgian Legation in Ottawa. Baron Silvercruys was official host and the following guests were present:

The Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada; Colonel the Honorable J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance; The Honorable J. L. Isley, Minister of National Revenue; Comte Robert de Dampierre, Minister of France; Lord Riverdale of Sheffield, Chairman of the British Air Mission; Mr. J. J. Hearne, High Commissioner for Ireland; The Honorable Dr. R. J. Manion, Leader of His Majesty's Opposition in Canada; The Honorable Senator C. C. Ballantyne; Sir Shuldham Redfern, Secretary of the Governor-General; Mr. Graham F. Towers; Mr. J. Gevaert, Commissioner General of the Belgian Government to the New York World's Fair; Mr. J. W. McConnell, Colonel A. A. Magee, Mr. Hector B. McKinnon, Mr. George McCullagh, Mr. Gratton O'Leary, Mr. Leon Mercier-Gouin, Mr. F. E. Notebaert, Mr. P. Roche, Mr. F. Faure, Mr. A. J. Major, Belgian Consul in Ottawa and the Chevalier Ernest de Selliers de Moranville, Secretary of the Belgian Legation.

Capt. Flanagan Entertains

Captain J. W. Flanagan was host on Saturday, November 4, at his Bayview residence, near Toronto, to a group engaged in war work and headed by Mrs. Wallace Barrett. Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth convened the tea, assisted by Mrs. J. J. Vaughan, Mrs. F. K. Morrow, Mrs. Horace Hunter, Mrs. H. J. Dingman, Mrs. J. J. Wickett and Mrs. Earl Lawson.

Assisting at the tea hour were Miss Clara May Gibson, Miss Marion Ellsworth, Miss Betty Flavell, Miss Lyn Cairey-Evans, Miss Joyce Caudwell, Miss Elizabeth and Miss Barbara McClelland, Miss Margo Zimmerman, Miss Phyllis Pattison, Miss Esme Pattison, Miss Betty Aitkens, Miss Beverly Flemming, Miss Dorothy Ellis, Miss Sue and Miss Catherine Gaby, Miss Vivien Temple, Miss Sally

BY BERNICE COFFEY

Grass, Miss Betty Gordon, Miss Helen and Miss Dorothea Campbell, Miss Eleanor Henderson, Miss Barbara Phillips, Miss Frances McFarland, Miss Nancy and Miss Barbara Hart, Miss Ann Henderson, Mrs. John T. Band.

Among the guests were Mrs. R. C. Matthews, Mrs. T. Frank Matthews, Colonel and Mrs. George A. Drew, Mrs. Edwin Long, Sir Frederick and Lady Banting, Mr. F. W. Cowan, Major and Mrs. Dudley Thomas, Mrs. W. N. Tilley, Mrs. John Coulson, Mrs. F. McEachren, Mrs. W. D. Ross, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. George McLaughlin of Oshawa, Mrs. Luther Holton of Burlington, Mrs. Hugh Scully of Ottawa, Miss Suzanne Young of Pittsburgh, Mrs. P. P. Tyler, Mrs. G. H. Wood of Calgary, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ruddy, Mrs. Gordon Finch, Mrs. George Heintzman, Mrs. Goodwin Gibson, Mrs. Francis Farwell, Mrs.



MISS HELEN RENWICK HOBBS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Hobbs of Toronto, whose engagement to Mr. Ernest Withrow Whelpton, was recently announced.

—Photograph by J. Kennedy.

Timothy Eaton, Mrs. Cecil Kilgour, Mrs. Arthur King, Mrs. Arthur Meighen, and many others.

At Rideau Hall

The Governor General and the Lady Tweedsmuir gave a dinner party on Saturday evening in honor of the Hon. F. E. H. Groenman (Minister of the Netherlands) and Mrs. Groenman, to which the following were invited: The Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Ernest and Madame Lapointe, the Hon. J. L. and Mrs. Isley, the Hon. R. J. and Mrs. Manion, Dr. and Mrs. O. D. Skelton, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Coleman, and Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Keenleyside.

Ridley College

Opening of the new gymnasium at Ridley College, St. Catharines, by President H. J. Cody took place on Saturday, November 4. Dr. H. C. Griffith, Headmaster, and Mr. T. W. L. McDermot, Headmaster of Upper Canada College, spoke, the latter presenting a cup for the swimming competition at Ridley from the Upper Canada College football team.

After the football game between the two college teams, tea was served in the Upper School Assembly Hall. Mrs. J. R. Hamilton, Mrs. W. J. Chapman and Mrs. R. C. Cockburn presided.

Among those present were Col. and Mrs. F. H. Marani, Mrs. Adam Ballantyne, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Wilson, Col. and Mrs. H. W. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gooderham, Mrs. Coulter McLean, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Venables, Col. and Mrs. A. L. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Scandrett, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Snively, Mrs. P. C. Tidy, Mrs. W. H. Boswell, Mrs. Gilbert Royce, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Glasco and others from Toronto; Dr. and Mrs. D. C. McFarlane, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Thompson, Mrs. Robert Hague, Mr. and Mrs. George Hobart, London; Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Cheever Scott, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Hudson, Hamil-



MISS LOUISE ALEXANDRIA EMERY, daughter of Mrs. Frank G. Stanley of Toronto, and the late Major George Harold Emery of Windsor, whose marriage to Mr. Kenneth Wilfred MacIntyre will take place November 25 in Toronto. Mr. MacIntyre is the son of Mrs. C. W. MacIntyre and the late Captain MacIntyre of Windsor.

—Photograph by Arlona.

ton; Col. and Mrs. L. F. Bishop, Brantford; Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Berkeley, Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Chapman, St. Catharines.

St. Andrew's Ball

Mrs. H. M. Wallis and Mrs. Murray Vaughan are joint chairmen of the Ladies' Committee in charge of the annual St. Andrew's Day Ball being held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Friday evening, December 1. Mrs. John G. McConnell is chairman of the ticket committee; Mrs. Keith Hutchison is chairman of the publicity committee; Mrs. Stirling Maxwell and Miss Dorothy Blair are joint chairmen of the decorations committee; Mrs. T. H. P. Molson and Mrs. R. H. Craig, jr., are joint chairmen of the supper committee; Mrs. David F. Boothe, of New York is chairman of the music committee. The honorary secretaries of the committee are Miss Janet Hutchison and Mrs. Nicholas Pahlen. Dr. Keith Hutchison, vice-president of St. Andrew's Society, is chairman of the ball.

Christening Ceremony

The christening of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Garr Henry, of New York, took place in St. James Episcopal Church, New York. The baby was given the names of Margaret Lee, and the godparents were Mrs. Peter Ryan, of New York, Mrs. E. H. Eberts, of Montreal, for whom Miss Bay Echols, of New York, stood proxy, and Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller, of New York. Following the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Henry entertained at tea.



Navy Shower

Her Excellency, attended by Mrs. George Pape attended a tea and money shower in aid of the Royal Canadian Navy given by Mrs. Percy Nelles at her residence.

The tea tables were decorated with chrysanthemums in autumn shades and presiding were Lady Redfern, Mrs. C. A. Gray, Lady Kingsmill, Mrs. David Key, Mrs. George Chapman, Mrs. A. D. M. Curry, Mrs. Eric Brand. Assisting were Miss Joselyn Chapman, Miss Pamela Erwin, Miss Barbara Ross, Miss Evangeline Phillips, Miss Marjorie Cook, Miss Winsome Hooper, Miss Barbara Hopkirk.

In Edmonton

Among the many social affairs held in various parts of Canada as a means of assisting military activities was the tea given by Miss Evelyn Murphy at her residence in Edmonton. It was in aid of the soldiers' emergency comforts fund of the Edmonton Red Cross, and was attended by more than two hundred.

Mrs. John Kenwood and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Cleave Kenwood, Miss Murphy's sister joined her as hostess. Rev. Arthur Murphy, Miss Murphy's father, was also in the receiving line.

Mrs. John Campbell Bowen, wife of the lieutenant-governor, and her daughter, Mrs. Charles Freund, were among the guests. Mrs. John W. Fry, wife of the mayor, and her daughters, Mrs. Donald Stuart and Mrs. R. Price, also attended.

Mrs. W. A. R. Kerr, wife of the president of the university, and Mrs. Richard Procter, vice-president of the Edmonton branch of the Red Cross and convener of women's work in northern Alberta, were among those presiding at the tea table. Others were Mrs. Edgar Stansfield and Mrs. Leonard Wize.

Mrs. O. F. Strong and Mrs. W. C. Inglis were treasurers.

ACROSS THE POND

Royal Visit to Canada Overseas

BY MARY GOLDIE

THIS week the King and Queen visited Canada House. They were specially interested in the work of the Canadian Women's Club War Emergency Committee, which, in the short time of its existence, has already accomplished much. In the upstairs reading room of Canada House a large number of the workers had gathered to display the sewing which has been done in the Committee's Work Room, where volunteers devote their free time to the making of different articles of clothing. The Work Room helps looked attractive in their white uniforms and white, flowing head gear. In the room, also, were some members of the staff of the Recreation Room, which has been opened adjacent to Canada House,

where Canadian officers in England may gather for tea. Mrs. Murray who is in charge of this room, had brought with her the Visitors' Book in which the Queen was greatly interested. Both Their Majesties were interested in the registration forms of the women who have volunteered for war service, and in the filing system which is in process of being installed. The King asked many questions about this part of the work. The Queen, who looked lovely in a grey ensemble and hat to match, spoke to many of the workers and made enquiries about the work. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Massey accompanied the King and Queen on their "tour" of the premises and Mrs. Massey, as Chairman of the War Emergency Committee, told the Queen of its activities and presented several of the members and workers to her. A great crowd had gathered outside Canada House and loudly cheered when, later, Their Majesties went out to their car.

TO HAVE her first novel published on her birthday was the good fortune of a young Canadian, Miss Elizabeth Burton, who is living in London and has been here for some years. The book's title is "Cling to Her Waiting" and has been already reviewed in "John O' London's Weekly" and in one or two other book review journals. Miss Burton was born in Cairo and has traveled extensively throughout Europe. In Canada she lived in Windsor, Ontario, but came to London in 1933. Now she is a member of the Public Relations Council of a weekly news journal.

Another Canadian doing journalistic work in London is Eric Gibb, from Edmonton, who is now Feature Editor of the "Daily Sketch," one of London's most popular and important daily papers. For some time Mr. Gibb had been writing the London Column in this paper and is now doing caricature drawing. His wife was a member of the cast of "The Women" which played here for some time, having had such a success in New York.

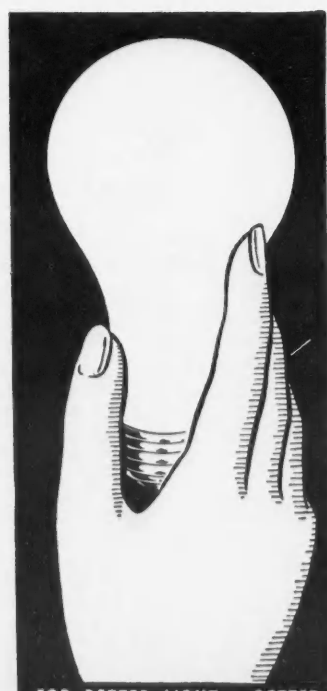
BRIGADIER A. C. CRITCHLEY has been recently appointed to the rank of Air Commodore in the Royal Air Force. He was born in Calgary, and graduated from the Royal Military College to a commission in Lord Strathcona's Horse. He gained rapid promotion in the last war, when he went overseas with the First Canadian Division. At the age of 27 he became a Brigadier and during 1917 and 1918 served in the Royal Air Force with our present King under him as a flight commander. In 1934 and 1935 he became M.P. for Twickenham. It was he who introduced the English people to ice hockey and brought over some of Canada's leading amateurs for his teams. He is, too, who started greyhound racing here, a sport which has become intensely popular.

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Wait. Think first. Are you absolutely sure you should give a single dose of that drug to your child? Internally, remember. You don't know anything about it, do you? It was sold, you recall, as "something just as good" and it cost you, perhaps, a few pennies less.

A very dear purchase it could be! For your own peace of mind alone, give no home remedy you're not quite certain about without getting your own doctor's opinion. And never go against it.

Even in the case of the common children's remedy, milk of magnesia, ask your doctor what he approves. And when he says "Phillips' Milk of Magnesia" see that you get exactly that by asking expressly for "Phillips" when you buy. Never ask for just "milk of magnesia".

If your child prefers Phillips' in the newer form — tiny peppermint-flavored tablets scarcely larger than an aspirin tablet that children chew like candy, give it this way. For each tablet contains the equivalent of one teaspoonful of the liquid Phillips', and a big box costs only 25c at your drugstore.

Have your physician "check up" your family frequently. His scientific training may safeguard against serious illness.

The small bottle of liquid Phillips' costs but a quarter, too, so no family need take any chances on an unknown preparation. Get the genuine Phillips' by asking for it by its full name "Phillips' Milk of Magnesia".



PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

CONCERNING FOOD

Sad-Eyed Dieters, Read And Weep

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

"IF SHE'S a lady, take her to Sherry's; if she says she's a lady, take her to Rector's; if she says she's a perfect lady, take her to Jack's"—or so the old pre-World-War-I advice went. Goodness knows where I picked it up. I was sufficiently juvenile to feel a bit smug that I had already been taken to Sherry's, (by an uncle), and just bright enough to wonder if it wouldn't have been gayer at Jack's. Today you take your guest to the Colony, 21, or the Stork Club, and I don't believe it's so easy to tag her, or the restaurant either. Just shows how life's complications increase.

Man On A Diet

"I'm told you have just written a cookery book—is it any good?" said a grave masculine friend of mine the other day.

There are only two types of answer to that: a brash "It's a world beater," or a meek "It's the best I could do with my equipment." Neither seemed to fill the bill here. Frankly he is the sort of man it is impossible to connect with an interest in food and I said so.

"Interested?" he said. "It fascinates me. I'm on a diet. To men on diets food is the most alluring subject in the world, bar none. I spent half my last visit to the New York Fair watching George Rector—yes the George Rector—demonstrating how to make a French dressing. I even made him let me taste it." "Tell me all," I said. "What did he do? How did it taste, and what else did he demonstrate?"

"Oh he shot his cuffs and settled his pince-nez, accepted some eggs specially beaten by someone else and did a bit of juggling with oil—it tasted of Roquefort, and he was really demonstrating gas stoves, I think. I've just read his book and all that I find memorable there is that from his point of view scrambled eggs can only be cooked in a double boiler. What do you feel about that?"

"Just what you feel," I said; "get my book out of the library."

I suppose that blood pressures and duodenums and simple embonpoint are increasing the horrors of diets and the number of dieters daily. It's a gloomy thought. So I turn for cheer to a dish that to my knowledge has never been included on any diet. Curry. I have just across a new recipe for the delicious dish. It is not



THE CASUAL NONCHALANCE of the peaked crown and rippled brim of this brown felt hat by Eneley Soeurs, is belied by multi-bows of grosgrain ribbon in shades of green, red, cream and brown.

—Photograph by Doreyne, Paris.

long. This first one is a party soup par excellence, stealing the canner's thunder a bit but helping the lads along by including tinned consommé as a simple ingredient. It's a dandy. For it and the following chicken soup, I am indebted to a smart woman who combines the role of hostess most beautifully with that of a friend in affliction. "Use them if you are ever hard pressed—you can let yourself go on them I promise you," she writes. Oh my dear lady, do you not guess that all columnists are always with their backs to the wall! Here they are, a gift from heaven and the West.

Chicken And Celery Soup

Break up bones from a left over roast chicken, cover with 2 quarts of water and bring slowly to the boil. Add one sliced onion, the outside stalks of celery, one small bay leaf, a quarter of a teaspoon of black pepper, and one teaspoon of salt. Let simmer gently for two hours. Strain, and add one cup of finely chopped celery and cook until the celery is tender. Melt together one tablespoonful of butter with one scant tablespoonful of flour, add to stock and let boil. Just before serving fold in one and a half cups of whipped cream. Heat but do not allow to boil. Serve with browned oyster crackers, made by frying one pint of oyster crackers in 1/4 cup of butter to a golden brown. Dry a cupful of parsley by placing in the warming oven. Crumble until very fine and sprinkle on hot crackers.

It seems only decent to give the last word to George Rector. Snow-haired, dark-eyebrowed, impressive, Rector has been called in his time the world's greatest food authority. This is the Rector Kidney Stew, invented in the great days of his father's famous restaurant in New York.

Kidney Stew

6 lamb kidneys
3 tablespoonfuls of butter
1 tablespoonful of chopped onion
1/2 cup sliced fresh mushrooms
2 tablespoonfuls of flour
1 cup of bouillon
1/2 teaspoon of salt
1/8 teaspoon of pepper
1 fresh green pepper
3 tablespoons of sherry

Skin and cut the kidneys in 1/4 inch slices. Cook them quickly over a hot fire in the butter, with the chopped onion and mushrooms. Stir the flour smooth into the bouillon (moderns will like undiluted tinned bouillon) with the salt and pepper. Mix it with the kidneys and let all cook fifteen minutes. Seed and blanch the green peppers, chop and add to the stew, and just before serving put in the sherry.

If that isn't good food I'm Mahatma Gandhi.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Beardmore and Miss Adelaide Beardmore left Montreal on November 1 for their winter house at Nassau, The Bahamas.

Mrs. W. Baillarge and her sons, Eric and Godfrey Schrieber, have returned to Quebec from their country house at Ste. Petronille, Island of Orleans, and have taken apartments at the Chateau Frontenac for the winter months.



THE 1940 CARS. Not only has increased beauty been achieved in the new Oldsmobile but comfort, visibility and safety have all been enhanced. Shown above is the handsome six, series 60 four-door touring sedan.

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Write Harvey Clare, M.D., Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont.

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The surest way to rid yourself of any ailment is to discover the cause and to overcome it. Constipation is caused, in the majority of cases, by a diet lacking "bulk."

If your usual menu is made up mostly of bread, meat, potatoes—in all probability your bowels lack the necessary "bulk." Purgatives do not give any lasting relief. Then eat Kellogg's All-Bran. It helps form a soft "mass" in the bowels that is favorable to "regularity."

A delicious, crisp and tasty cereal, All-Bran is also one of the foods richest in Vitamin B1, the natural intestinal tonic.

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SAFE RELIEF NOW from SORE THROAT from COLDS

IN 3 MINUTES

1. For sore throat from cold, dissolve 3 Aspirin Tablets in 1/3 glass of water and gargle. Pain, rawness are eased in a few minutes.



2. To relieve headache, body discomfort and aches, take 2 Aspirin Tablets and drink a full glass of water. Repeat treatment in 2 hours.

3. Check temperature. If you have a fever and temperature does not go down, if throat pain is not quickly relieved—call your doctor.



Millions are Discarding Strong Drugs for This Safest Fast Way Science Knows

When you have a raw sore throat from a cold, don't take chances with strong drugs or with "pain killers" you don't know anything about.

The modern scientific way to treat sore throat at home is illustrated above. Follow these simple directions—Then See Your Doctor. Any cold is too dangerous to take chances with.

Your doctor will probably tell you to continue with the Aspirin. For he knows it's safe—even used frequently it will not harm the heart.

And he knows Aspirin is very fast acting. It starts to dissolve or disintegrate the moment you take it—within 2 seconds after touching moisture. Hence is ready to "take

ASPIRIN DOES NOT HARM THE HEART

hold" of your sore throat pain and start easing it at once.

Relief comes so fast you are amazed! It makes other methods seem slow and old fashioned! The quick relief you want that you can use with confidence!

So take no chances. Insist on getting Aspirin you know all about. The fastest method you can use safely. Refuse any substitute offered as "just as good".

Aspirin is made in Canada and is the trademark of the Bayer Company, Ltd.



SEE THIS CROSS!

If the word "Bayer" is not on every tablet, it is not Aspirin. Don't let anybody tell you it is.



MRS. A. H. FRASER, formerly Miss Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of Major-General and Mrs. T. V. Anderson, photographed with Puck and Sonia in her parents' garden at Ottawa. —Photograph by Karsh.

WORLD of WOMEN

Four Chiefs at a Wedding

BY BERNICE COFFEY

EVER since the day war was declared the little chap with the bow and arrow has been giving Mars keen competition, and church sextons are finding themselves hard put to it what with rolling out the red carpet, pealing the bells and sweeping the church steps free of confetti before the arrival of still another bride.

Speaking of weddings, we have yet to hear of more unusual wedding guests than the four Indian chiefs present at the recent marriage at Cardston, Alberta, of Verdun Katherine Middleton and Robert Frazier Hunt. Their names are Chief John Cotton, Chief Cross Child, Chief Owns-Different-Horses and Chief Shot-Both-Sides, and for sheer grandeur they overshadowed everyone except the bride. In honor of the occasion the four chiefs wore their full ceremonial regalia—magnificently regal

feather bonnets which sweep back from their faces and down over the shoulders, lavishly beaded ornaments, fringed suits and moccasins of the softest buckskin. Chief Tailfeathers also was present at the wedding but for some reason or other was attired in civvies.

The bride is the daughter of Rev. Canon Middleton who has been principal of the Indian reserve school near Cardston for many years, and Mrs. Middleton. Robert Hunt is the son of Mr. Frazier Hunt, the well-known American author, and Mrs. Hunt of New York City and the Eden Valley ranch, Alberta.

Not as unusual in these times were some of the guests who unexpectedly turned up at the wedding in Toronto of Captain Gerard Mallon and the former Mary Burns of Buffalo.

It was a very quiet wedding and only the members of the families and close friends of the two were present at the ceremony in Newman Hall chapel. All of which may explain their surprise when, on leaving the chapel and passing through a guard of honor formed by brother officers of the groom, they discovered Captain Mallon's entire regiment lined up along the street and the regimental band loudly and enthusiastically serenading the pair with "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here."

Jewels of An Empress

The piece de resistance at a jewel and fashion show held recently was the necklace of an East Indian empress. It was a possession of Johdabai, the Hindu Empress of Akbar the Great, and forms part of the collection of imperial robes and crown jewels of the Mogul dynasty kept intact by Ganeshi Lall of Agra, India, and his sons and grandsons.

"I have visited Ganeshi Lall in Agra where he lives in the shadow of the Taj Mahal," says our informant, "and can assure you that this necklace is authentic and most characteristic of the finest of the goldsmith's art. Fatipursikri, the city deserted by Akbar in 1560, is today intact and in perfect state of preservation."

I have also been in Johdabai's house which is on the central plaza of this miniature city. Akbar had a Christian, a Mohammedan, and a Hindu wife. It is said that Johdabai, the Hindu, was his favorite. The necklace would also indicate that she was a woman of taste and chic."

The Empress' necklace is made of red, pale blue and white enamel on gold, is eighteen inches long and supports a magnificent pendant. Rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls are also lavishly employed in the decorative scheme, while the underside is exquisitely enamelled in the Indian

and Persian manner impossible to duplicate today. Elephants for luck were employed in the design and crocodiles to ward off the evil spirits form the fastening of the bracelets. The peacock, sacred bird, was also used in the design of the pendant.

The set which is composed of necklace, earrings and bracelets, was loaned for the exhibition by the grandsons of Ganeshi Lall, who were in New York. At the show where they were exhibited, the Empress' jewels were worn with a black faille dinner dress with a harem skirt.

Boiling Mad

Knitters of socks and other garments for men in service, secure in their knowledge of performing a patriotic duty are, nevertheless, sending cold shivers up and down the spines of Canada's wool experts. It's all because a rumor is circulating over the busily clicking needles that boiling wool not only removes loose dye but shrinks the wool rendering the socks and so on, impervious to future shrinkage.

The country's wool experts rise to announce that this is a cockeyed belief. Tests made in reputable laboratories show that, while boiling wool will remove loose dye it will at the same time do a great deal more serious harm to the structure of the wool itself. It has also been effectively demonstrated that while boiling will shrink wool it will not prevent further shrinkage. In fact, boiling will cause wool to lose all its most desirable qualities—resiliency and elasticity, body, softness and durability.

Tut, tut. Of course, you knew that. But is your neighbor in the knitting circle equally well-informed?

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. K. Drury, who have been in Bermuda for the past two winter seasons and spent the summer months in the Island of Orleans, Que., have returned to Ottawa and have taken up residence at 1, Chapel Court.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles Byron of Mentone, France, who have been the guests of Mrs. F. LeM. Grasett and Mrs. V. Payne, in Toronto, have left there for Atlantic City, and will go on later to Florida.



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TYPICAL OF THE NEW fur-trimmed cloth coats is this example with its jacket of Russian caracul snuggled in at the slim waistline with Schiaparelli slide button fastenings. The chic little velvet écosse is the new Scotch type of pillbox.—The Robert Simpson Company, Ltd.

YARDLEY LAVENDER

THE BACK PAGE

The Yellow Dusters

BY KENNETH MILLAR

WHEN the boy's mother got up at six, she jiggled the bed so that the boy woke up. Twelve-year-old boys do not usually sleep with their mothers, but this one did. The landlady had promised a cot for the boy when they first moved in, but she had gradually stopped promising. The boy woke up, but he saw by the grey light that came in through the single window that it was very early,

and he turned over to go to sleep again. Sleep would not return. Something unpleasant kept rising to the surface of his consciousness, and he could not submerge it. The boy had long since learned that there is a certain shivering pleasure in contemplating an unpleasant fact. He opened his eyes and doubled the pillow under his head, and let the unpleasant fact come up. As soon as

he comprehended it fully, he turned pale and began to tremble.

Joe Gold, one of the biggest fellows in the school, had asked him when his father was going to get out of the bug-house, and the boy had been afraid to hit him.

"My father had a nervous breakdown and he is in the mental hospital for a while."

"Yah! You mean he's nuts and he's in the bug-house," Joe Gold had said. And the boy had been afraid to hit him. He had turned on his heel and walked away, while Joe Gold yelled after him: "Your old man's nuts! Your old man's nuts! Your old man's nuts!" Other boys on the playground had joined in the yelling.

THE boy lay on his back and rolled this deliciously unpleasant fact on his tongue. His trembling became almost exaltation. Stupid idiots! Dirty little rats! He would show them, he would show them. He lay secure in the power of his brain. He would show them. Some day. He would hire men to kill them all, and he would drive around in a big black automobile to their funerals. A peculiar smell crept into the boy's consciousness, and interfered with his exaltation.

He looked at his mother. She was rinsing pieces of yellow cheesecloth in a basin. The boy recognized the smell as that of gasoline.

"What are you doing, Mum?"

"Oh, Jimmy, you're awake." Her voice sank disappointedly. "Go back to sleep, dear. It's very early. You must get your eight hours. Now just turn over and go to sleep, like a good boy." He must get his eight hours. The middle-aged woman lay motionless and silent in the darkness beside the boy every night for hours, while she thought and planned, thought and planned. He must get his eight hours.

"I'm not sleepy, Mum. I got plenty of sleep. What are you doing?"

"Oh, I'm just doing a little something. You mustn't ask what I'm doing just now. We'll wait and see. Wait until you come home from school, darling."

THE boy resented the way in which his mother spoke to him. As if he were a little boy. He resented having to kiss her before he went to school in the morning. He resented the love she spewed over him. He wanted the world to be all hard, so that he could be all hard. His mother was too soft.

"All right, don't tell me what you're doing. All right." The boy turned his face to the wall. It always worked. The boy handled his mother as a woman handles a lover. He played on her emotions with cold ingenuity. It always worked.

"Don't be angry with Mummy, darling. Jimmy darling." She knelt on the bed and put a hand on his shoulder. He flung it off.

"I'll tell you what I'm doing, Jimmy darling. I'm making dusters. I read about it in the newspaper. You cut up cheesecloth into yard squares, and rinse them in gasoline, and dry them in the sun."

The boy became interested enough to criticize.

"The gasoline will all evaporate."

Why don't you use just cheesecloth? The room's very clean, anyway."

"But I'm not going to use them myself. I'm going to sell them. That's the reason I got yellow cheesecloth. Don't you think it looks very attractive, darling?"

A sudden terror invaded the boy's body, and he began to tremble again.

"How are you going to sell them?" "From house to house, like the Fuller Brush Man. I'll sell them three for a quarter. That will give me a very good profit."

"BUT you can't do that, mother."

He called her mother when he was very serious. It was his sign to her that he was not to be trifled with. "You can't sell things from house to house." But he could not give her his reason. If he told her that the boys yelled things at him on the playground, she would become very angry and go and speak to people, and that would make things worse. Or perhaps she would put her arms around him and sob for a long time, and make him hate her more.

"Of course I can, darling. They gave me a very good pair of shoes last time, and my feet don't bother me at all any more."

The boy decided to try hysteria. "I tell you you can't! You can't! You can't!" He began to scream and beat the bed with his fists. Then he remembered that it was a dangerous trick. It sometimes made his mother really hysterical. Suddenly he decided that the thing was inevitable. He could prevent his mother from selling dusters on the street only by making her cry. It was not worth it. He decided to make the best of it. He put his arms around the small dried woman who was sitting on the edge of the bed clenching her hands indecisively.

"I'm sorry, Mum. I just couldn't stand the thought of you walking the streets selling dusters. But do it if you want to, Mum. I don't care. Maybe it's a good idea."

The woman's face brightened.

"You bet it's a good idea, darling. It's a humdinger." The last word was strange to her tongue, and the boy knew it. Why did she pretend with words? He had never dared to ask her.

HE WALKED to school with some assurance that morning. The school could not possibly know about his mother's venture until the next day, and he had a whole day ahead with nothing hanging over him but his father's insanity. In the light of what was coming, the old trouble seemed very slight. For a moment he felt like the insane man's son as Joe Gold perhaps felt like the shoemaker's son. For a moment, as he passed a group of boys loitering at the corner of the playground, he felt like saying: "My father is crazy. But I don't care." For a moment he felt like waving his shame in their faces, like a banner. But he was afraid.

He was not afraid of taunts. He was afraid of the shuddering feeling of helplessness to avenge them. He was not afraid of being hurt in a fight. Sometimes he cut his finger with his jack-knife to prove to himself that he was not afraid of being hurt. But he was afraid of being beaten, of being unable to avenge his beating. His Report Card was his only weapon.

THE boy entered the playground, and saw Joe Gold. An impulse seized him, like the impulse which makes a swimmer dive into dark unknown water. Before the impulse could leave him, leave him trembling and impotent, the boy ran up to Joe Gold, who formed the centre of a group, and shouted in a hoarse frightful voice:

"My father's nuts, Joe Gold, but he had brains once. Your father has always been stupid."

Then the boy struck Joe Gold in the face with his clenched fist. Joe Gold knocked him down. He got up. Joe Gold knocked him down. The boy's face felt numb, and blood began to run down his upper lip into his mouth. He scrambled to his feet and ran away. When he left the school ground he slowed to a walk and began to cry quietly.

He went into a public lavatory and washed his face. He saw in the dirty mirror that his nose was no longer bleeding, but his upper lip was swollen. His mother would see it. He continued to sob as he looked into the mirror, but his last sob surprised him. It was a laugh. He caught himself grinning widely at himself in the mirror. He began to laugh aloud. His thin shoulders felt like the hunched shoulders of Atlas. He had hit Joe Gold. He could do anything. He could even go back to school.

He marched out of the lavatory and up the street to the playground. Boys were standing awaiting the bell. As the boy entered the playground, other boys turned to him, some in curiosity, some in friendliness. He almost began to cry again when Bob Harris, one of the biggest boys, even bigger than Joe Gold, came up to him and said: "Nice going, kid. Don't let it worry you. He's bigger than you."

For a few hours that day the boy felt like a Caesar in a triumphal car. Boys nudged each other and whispered about him, in a new way. He wore his swollen lip like a medal. But every now and then his eyes moistened. Tears were still near the surface. Gradually, too, the pride died out of him, the power cooled out of him. He knew he could not hold this new friendliness of the boys. He was himself. They would hate him again.

LATE in the afternoon he reached the room where he and his mother lived. She was sitting on the bed

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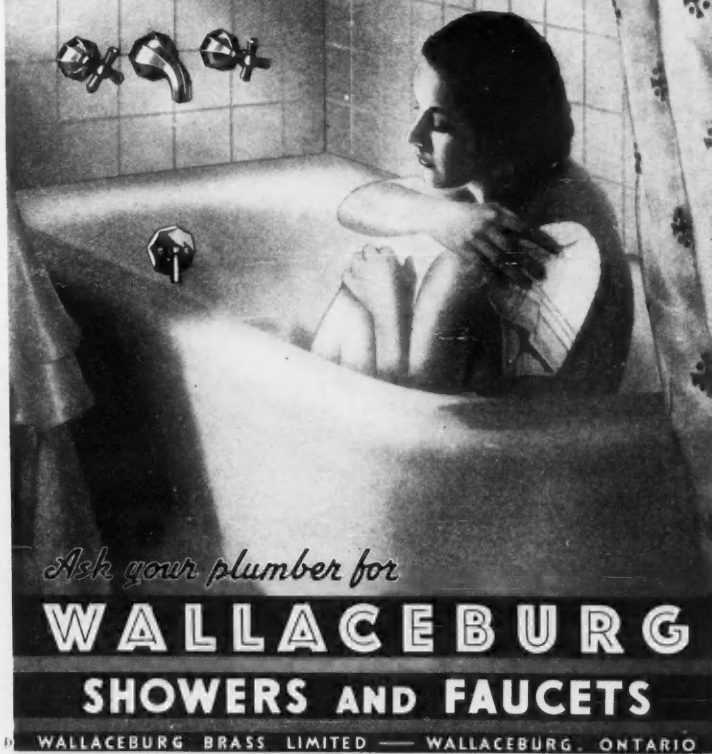
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awaiting him with shining eyes. She did not even notice his swollen lip.

"Darling!" she cried, jumping up to embrace him. "Do you know how many dusters I've sold? Thirty-six! At three for a quarter that's three dollars. And they only cost me ninety cents to make. I've made two dollars and ten cents! Pretty good money for a woman without any special training, and that's just the beginning."

"Gee, Mum, that's jake!" The word was not natural to the boy. He was pretending with words this time. "That's jake!" He hugged his mother's thin dry body and she hugged him harder. She was warm and flushed with happiness. She drew the boy to the bed beside her, and sat there hugging him. He had difficulty in breathing, but did not protest: his mother's happiness easily turned to tears.

The mother went on talking. She was drunk with hope; she had been sitting on the bed for an hour dreaming, after all the dusters were sold and before the boy came. Her voice was drunk, and the boy knew the

sound of it. She had been drunken with hope before. As she spoke, the agony took hold of his stomach, the agony of hearing his mother plan the impossible, drunken with hope.

"I'll make more than thirty-six for to-morrow. I'll make a hundred. And I'll bet you I can sell them all. I was getting on to it very well this afternoon. That will make nearly seven dollars. I'll be able to get a second-hand sewing machine in two or three weeks, and then I can hem them and charge more. You can help me on Saturdays, darling. We can build up a real business. I'll bet you I have people working for me in six months. Maybe we can get a little cottage pretty soon. And when daddy gets better he can come and live with us. We'll have a lovely time. And you can have some of the boys in any time you want. We'll have a ping-pong table like you've always wanted. Daddy is a very good pingpong player."

The woman's voice went on and on, planning the impossible, drunken with hope. The agony was twisting the boy's stomach like an iron hand.